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SALT NEGOTIATOR'S DOUBTS OVER START TALKS CITED

PM081527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Two Approaches"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jun -- The U.S. public has greeted with satisfaction the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks in Geneva. "We welcome the beginning of dialogue between the two great powers on the most vital present-day problem since we are convinced that it is a positive step in the cause of improving the international situation," Steve (Degot), a leader of the influential public organization, the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, stressed in an interview with your TASS correspondent. In this respect he rated highly the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons which, in his opinion, demonstrates the seriousness of the USSR's approach to the problem of curbing the arms race and promotes the creation of a favorable atmosphere at the Geneva talks.

At the same time, the belief is widespread in the United States that the efforts of the Soviet Union alone are insufficient and that the R. Reagan administration must make a fundamental re-examination of its approach to problems of limiting the nuclear arms race.

"Reagan's proposals," NEWSDAY writes, "are a propagandist ploy aimed at placating public opinion both within the United States itself and in Europe where concern is growing over the administration's bellicose stance."

In an interview on CBS television, G. Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks, expressed great doubts that any agreement could be reached at all at the Geneva talks under the present Washington administration. "The main reason for this," he stresses, "is the administration's resolve to sharply increase U.S. strategic forces which is directly contrary to the aims of the Geneva talks."

Observers here are drawing attention to the contents of R. Reagan's "letter of instruction" to E. Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation at the talks. On the one hand it indicates the U.S. readiness "to move rapidly toward concluding an agreement on strategic nuclear arms reduction." But on the other it makes another unjustified attempt to cast the responsibility for continuing the arms race on the Soviet Union which, it is alleged, has been conducting a "massive buildup of ballistic missile power" in the last 15 years. In this, the President is removing land-based ICBM's from the general context of the USSR-U.S. strategic balance. By reducing this type of weapon and leaving untouched the systems in which the United States has the advantage it is striving for the effective unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union. The futility of such an approach is indicated here.

MILITARY EXPERT COMMENTS ON FIRST STRIKE

LD081538 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 8 Jul 82

["There Should Be No First Military Strike" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- "The aggressive character of the military doctrine of the USA, the stake placed on first strike, on the possibility to win in a nuclear war, remains invariable," points out Major General Rair Simonyan, a noted Soviet military expert.

General Simonyan points out in his article in the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly that the ruling circles of the USA needed the limited nuclear war concept in order to ensure for themselves a first strike potential. A basis is created for waging such a war -- intercontinental ballistic missiles MX, a sea-based missile nuclear complex "Trident-2", strategic bombers B-1B and cruise missiles. "The NATO's decision on the deployment near the borders of the countries of the socialist community of a qualitatively new system of medium-range missile nuclear weapons are also steps towards building up the first strike arsenal," the general stresses.

The Soviet Union, the general continues, proceeds from the premise that "if a nuclear war breaks out it would mean the destruction of human civilisation and, perhaps, the death of life itself on earth. Therefore it is quite understandable that the supreme duty of the leaders of the states realizing their responsibility for the destinies of peace is to make every effort so that nuclear weapons should never be used."

Guiding itself by this principle the USSR has committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. "The peoples of the world have the right to expect that the Soviet Union's history-making initiative will be followed by reciprocal steps by the other nuclear states. If they make the same clear-cut commitment, this in practice would be tantamount to the prohibition in general of the use of nuclear weapons, which is advocated by the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world", the article says.

SS-20 'SLANDER' INDICATES U.S. STANCE ON INF

LD082218 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] FRG Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl recently repeated the false statements made by Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Burt (?referring to) concocted figures according to which the Soviet Union violated the moratorium and continued to install SS-20 missiles in the Western part of the country. As is known, TASS, representing the view of the USSR Government, officially denied this umpteenth Washington lie. This is commented on by Viktor Shlenov:

The American and Atlantic politicians and propagandists have compromised themselves several times by accusing the Soviet Union of violating agreements. Let us take, for instance, statements by certain representatives of the American administration that the USSR violated SALT I and SALT II. The tendentious West European press immediately raised an anti-Soviet racket. A few days later, however, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department was compelled to declare that no proof existed to confirm these fabricated allegations.

Dozens of similar examples could be listed. The USSR always keeps its word. Last March, Leonid Brezhnev proclaimed unilateral introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the Western part of the USSR. This decision is being implemented. Our country has suspended the deployment of these missiles and is not installing supplementary missiles which can reach the territory of the West European countries. It is also continually reducing the number of medium-range missiles.

Who then needs premeditated disinformation aimed at undermining the confidence in the word and concrete deeds of the Soviet Union? It is needed by those who want to further exacerbate the international situation. Unfortunately, they are not so few and can be found within the ruling circles of not only the United States. The adversaries of detente are seriously worried about the powerful antimilitarist movement on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean which represents a serious obstacle to the implementation of the colossal war program of the United States and its West European allies who want to change the military balance in the world and achieve supremacy over the Soviet Union.

Under the pressure of public opinion, Washington has been compelled to accept negotiations with the USSR on the limitation of strategic weapons in Europe. However, the statements by the American leaders and especially their concrete deeds show that they are actually not interested in achieving an agreement which takes into consideration the interests of security of the United States as well as the Soviet Union. It is therefore very difficult to free oneself of the impression that the adversaries of detente and disarmament, by using lies and propaganda slanders, perhaps want to complicate or even undermine the Geneva negotiations.

MEASURES PROPOSED IN MBFR TALKS ASSESSED

Belgian Delegate's Speech

PM090913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 5

[Correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "Latest Round"]

[Text] Vienna, 1 Jul -- The 27th round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe is continuing. The latest plenary session held today was addressed by Ambassador B. LeBacq, head of the Belgian delegation. His speech amounted to a commentary on the cumbersome "package" of Western proposals on measures for monitoring and verifying the fulfillment of agreements.

On B. LeBacq's speech, a Polish delegation spokesman stated at a meeting with journalists that it contained no reply to the draft proposed by the socialist countries. The measures proposed by the socialist countries, the Polish spokesman said in conclusion, are practical and really feasible.

FRG Proposal

LD081746 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna July 8 TASS -- A draft "Treaty on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Related Measures in Central Europe" was proposed on behalf of the Western participants by the head of the FRG delegation W. Boss at the ongoing talks on mutual armed forces and arms reduction in Central Europe here. Newsmen have been told that the new Western proposal boils down to suggested reduction of the sides' ground forces in Central Europe in four stages under one treaty, in contrast to an earlier agreement that the reduction will be phased into two stages on the basis of two independent accords.

When commenting on the Western proposal, the Soviet delegation's leader Valerian Mikhaylov said that the first impression of the delegations of socialist countries was that the draft did not indicate any progress by the West on the issues that have up to now blocked the reaching of positive results in Vienna.

The document gives no answer to a number of major provisions on principle, contained in the draft agreement proposed by Poland on behalf of the socialist countries.

Moreover, the Soviet representative said, in some respects the Western draft is pushing the talks in Vienna backwards. Its mere title cannot but give rise to concern because it does not meet the mandate of the talks. It is suggested that the talks should deal only with reduction in army personnel strength. Until recently the Western delegates had still talked about the possibility of considering arms reduction at the second state, but now the question is completely dismissed by the Western side.

The Western proposal also ignores the need for an upper ceiling to the numeric strength of the air forces personnel. The Western proposals have some other considerable shortcomings.

The socialist countries, the Soviet delegate said, will thoroughly and objectively examine the Western proposal from the angle of what parts of them can contribute to making the sides' positions closer and can promote real progress at the talks.

But the advancement of the Western document does not at all mean that there is only one draft treaty on the table of the talks. Since last February the participants have had the draft agreement moved by the socialist countries, which provides a mutually acceptable basis for coping with the main problems of armed forces and arms reduction as well as related measures in Central Europe. The Soviet representative concluded by saying that this circumstance could not be ignored.

U.S., NATO BLOCK UN DISARMAMENT ACCORDS SESSION

LD091046 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 9 TASS -- TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Arkadiy Sidoruk report:

Summing-up meetings of working organs are now being held at the second special General Assembly session on disarmament. It has become clear that the United States and other NATO countries blocked the efforts to draft agreed-upon documents on at least two major agenda items. Olayemi Adentiji (Nigeria), chairman of the general committee, had to state that this session will fail to adopt a comprehensive disarmament programme, nor will it approve a document analysing the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the previous, 1978, special session on disarmament.

Speaking at the committee's meeting, Stanislav Suja, Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the UNO, deplored the fact that participants in the special session did not reach agreement on such key problems as renunciation of a first nuclear strike, prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests and prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

It is the United States and its NATO allies that are to blame for the fact that the second special session failed to adopt these documents, Gerhard Herder (the GDR), vice-president of the general committee, told the TASS corresspondents. The stand adopted by them at the international forum shows once more the striving of the aggressive forces of imperialism to spur up the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. The militaristic policy of the USA and its NATO partners contradicts the vital interests of all mankind.

When leading the Argentine delegation in the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, Julio Carasales said to the TASS correspondents, I witnessed a widening gap between the non-aligned and socialist countries, on the one hand, and the imperialist powers, on the other. The former seek real progress in the matter of disarmament while the latter are following the policy of a frantic arms race. Like many other participants in the session, the representative of Argentina highly assessed the Soviet Union's constructive approach to the problems of disarmament. He said that the Soviet Union's commitment, assumed unilaterally, not to make first use of nuclear weapons is a promising move, especially in the present complicated international situation. It is highly deplorable, he said, that the Western nuclear powers did not follow this noble example. Discussions at the special session show that the Soviet initiative was acclaimed by the overwhelming majority of states.

By contrast, representatives of the USA and other NATO powers made it clear at the session that reliance on the use of nuclear weapons remains the keystone of their military-strategic concepts.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENTS REVIEW UN SPECIAL SESSION

PM080933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 4

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "Reason Demands Actions"]

[Excerpt] The message [to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament] from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the USSR Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was read from the General Assembly platform, made a profound impression on the overwhelming majority of the participants.

The USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was solemnly adopted before the international community, was met with tumultuous applause.

During the general discussion, in the sessions of the working organs and in the corridors of the assembly, the Soviet step is being called historic. It is obvious to the overwhelming number of its participants that if the USSR's example is followed by the other nuclear powers, the probability of the outbreak of nuclear war will be virtually eliminated. The importance of this is evidenced by the fact that virtually every speech in one or other context mentioned the growing threat of nuclear catastrophe and the urgent need to take effective measures to save mankind from the danger threatening it.

The general discussion distinctly showed the great alarm generated among the peoples by the U.S. doctrines of the first nuclear strike, "limited" nuclear war in Europe and, finally, the gamble on "victory" in nuclear war. These -- to use the expression of the delegate of one of the African countries -- "inhumane conceptions" were unambiguously condemned in dozens of speeches as adventurist and extremely dangerous for the fate of mankind. Many addressed themselves to the idea of the need to negotiate about what Irish Prime Minister C. Haughey called the need to "avoid the first use of nuclear weapons by any of the nuclear powers."

Thus the Soviet initiative set out in L.I. Brezhnev's message meets the most urgent demand of the times and the aspiration of the peoples, and it naturally received the support of most states participating in the session. Its work was thus given a new impetus. This was exceptionally important in conditions when the international atmosphere is being poisoned by NATO militarist programs and indeed by the military adventures of U.S. allies in the South Atlantic and the Near East.

The Soviet Union showed once again that it does not diverge in word and deed and that it is in favor of the practical resolution of the task of curbing the arms race and eliminating the danger of a new war by means of agreements between states. L.I. Brezhnev's message notes that the idea of the mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals -- as a first step toward their reduction and eventual complete liquidation, too -- is close to the Soviet viewpoint. This idea of a freeze is being advanced by many prominent politicians and public figures and organizations. It is very popular with the antiwar movement, especially in the United States.

The USSR's readiness to devise without delay an international treaty banning chemical weapons also found a great response. A draft of the main propositions of an appropriate convention was submitted with this aim of the Soviet delegation in view.

Those who spoke at the General Assembly sessions unanimously welcomed the Soviet-American accord on the resumption of talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. Many delegates warned how dangerous the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe were for the cause of peace and wished success for the talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. The overwhelming majority of speakers came out in favor of a complete ban on nuclear tests, the creation of nuclear-free zones and a tighter nuclear weapons nonproliferation setup.

The Soviet approach to the problem of disarmament was set out in detail in the speech of A.A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. The Soviet proposals for a program of nuclear disarmament which would be implemented in stages in particular made a strong impression on the assembly participants. The USSR memorandum "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race" is of great significance for the successful work of the international forum.

When comparing the second special session with the first, which was held 4 years ago, you have to say that this time the general discussion has been broader, both in terms of the number of participants and in terms of the range of problems examined. The developing countries have had a bigger say. Many speeches by representatives of these states have been notable for their anti-imperialist spirit and resolute condemnation of Britain's colonial military expedition in the South Atlantic, the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the attempts to suppress the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

The ruinous consequences of the buildup of military arsenals in young independent states were revealed. Speakers talked of the insanity of the colossal expenditure to that end and of the desirability of and need for a reduction in military budgets and the use of the funds thus made available in the development of health services, education and so forth. The fact that the developing states and the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have the same approach to the cause of disarmament was amply evident.

Naturally, the general impression made by the session's work is not uniform. But by and large the discussion was an expression of the international community's will for peace, disarmament and talks. Many speeches contained appeals for the fulfillment of the useful and important decisions of the first special session in 1978 and subsequent UN General Assembly forums and for effective measures and new steps to curb the arms race.

What then is the basic problem when it comes to disarmament? Why does the arms race continue to grow when the overwhelming majority of members of the international community is convinced that its insanity and perilousness have reached crisis point? Why has arms expenditure in the world nearly doubled in the period between the two forums devoted to disarmament? Those who spoke during the general discussion posed, indeed could not avoid posing, these alarming questions. Demands, recommendations and programs in the disarmament sphere are being blocked and are not being fulfilled. All this give rise to a lot of bitter pronouncements. And many people pointed the finger at the imperialist instigators of the arms race.

As if establishing their own "tradition," the NATO member states timed a summit meeting to coincide with the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, as they have done in the case of the first session. They met in Bonn and confirmed their militarist course and arms race programs on which the United States alone intends to spend $1.6 trillion over a 5-year period. The speeches by these countries' representatives, who had come to New York direct from the NATO Council session, were basically intended to justify a further buildup of arms in the pursuit of military superiority, although some NATO countries' leaders did express sober judgments. By and large these states came to the disarmament forum practically emptyhanded. They did not submit a single major, practical proposal. For example, is the FRG's contribution -- that is, its intention to hold two international seminars on disarmament -- really commensurate with its capabilities?

Most delegates were particularly disappointed by U.S. President R. Reagan's speech. It contrasted sharply with the businesslike atmosphere and the tasks of the forum. The U.S. leader was not loath to resort to the language of crude anti-Sovietism, confrontation and overt demagoguery. He tried to sidestep the need to respond to the USSR's new initiative on lessening the danger of a nuclear war. Instead of taking steps in that direction Washington prefers to continue to crank up the arms race. The spirit and content of Reagan's speech demonstrated even more clearly to the international community where the threat to peace comes from.

The Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the genocide vis-a-vis the Palestinians caused tremendous indignation among the session participants. Dozens of speakers indicated that Washington is directly responsible for the brigandage by its ally, perpetrated with the aid of U.S. weapons. While urging condemnation of aggression in general, the U.S. President did not name Israel, of course. But when Israeli Prime Minister Begin got up to address the disarmament forum two-thirds of the delegations left the auditorium, whose emptiness graphically demonstrated the aggressor's isolation.

Two undeclared wars unleased with Washington's patronage by its allies, Britain and Israel, the deliberate exacerbation of world tension, the introduction of new elements of confrontation into the international relations, the pursuit of military superiority, the nuclear war mentality, the negative approach to disarmament tasks -- this is the line of imperialism's bellicose circles. This seriously hampers the solution of the tasks facing the special session. But it does not weaken the resolve of the peace-loving states and peoples to act even more persistently to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear holocaust.

MANUFACTURE OF PIPELINE MACHINERY BEGINS

Nine Units in Progress

LD081120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Machinery for the Export Gas Pipeline" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad, 8 Jul (TASS) -- Parts and components for the first nine serial gas-pumping installations of 25,000 kw capacity were put into production today at the Nevskiy Zavod association. Implementation of the special-purpose program to swiftly increase the output of machinery necessary for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export trunk gas pipeline has begun.

The new machinery, whose prototypes performed well in tests, will permit construction of the gas pipeline to be speeded up. Their utilization in compressor stations in place of 10,000 kw installations considerably decreases the labor-consuming nature of the construction. The laying of a special gas pipeline on the bed of the Neva to the association has started. It is necessary for testing the machinery directly at the enterprise. The installations will be delivered to the sites fully completed.

[TASS English at 1146 GMT on 8 Jul transmits an identical report, but adds: "Units will be ready for operation upon delivery to construction sites."]

Further Report

LD082114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 08 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Leningrad association Nevskiy Zavod today started the manufacture of the first nine gas-pumping units with a capacity of 25,000 kw for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. The Soviet Union was to receive such units from Western firms but their supply is being held up because of the discriminatory measures of the U.S. administration.

REACTIONS TO GAS PIPELINE PROJECT SANCTIONS

European Leaders Meet

LD081754 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] I do not remember when there was such a general international reaction as that caused by a short report, a report to the effect that the Urengoy-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline will be commissioned on time despite the discriminatory measures taken by the American administration.

What is the value of these calculations by the U.S. CIA to delay by 2 years the construction of the Russian gas pipeline to West Europe? a London radio observer asks, adding, Washington is suffering from shortsightedness. Have they forgotten there that the Russians launched the first satellite not on an American license? Everything happened exactly the other way around. The London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES writes: The least effective method for the United States to counteract the Russians is to force the West Europeans to pay constantly for American principles which have not even been properly discussed with them.

Today criticism of Washington's discriminatory measures was also expressed by several leading statesmen in the West including the Canadian foreign affairs minister, the Japenese minister for foreign trade and industry, and in Rome there was a press conference by the heads of government of Italy and Britain.

It is a question of undermining existing contracts, which is bad, Margaret Thatcher said at that press conference. It has to be said that we are now seeing the head of the British Government in a somewhat unusual role for her: in the front line of those criticizing Washington and that decision. It appears that British business circles, whose viewpoint she reflects, are very indignant at the decision. The U.S. actions, Thatcher continued at the press conference, cause serious damage to Britain and to Italy! They also conflict with the interests of the United States itself, because in the future those who want to sign contracts with American firms will know that the deals may be undermined. Speaking at the same press conference, Spadolini, head of the Italian Government pointed out in his turn that Italy will nevertheless fulfill the contracts it has signed concerning the construction of the gas pipeline.

Economic 'Blackmail'

LD081728 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

As was already reported, the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR approved of the patriotic initiative of the working personnels of enterprises and organizations of a number of ministries to ensure the timely commissioning of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod trunk gas pipeline, despite the discriminatory steps, taken by the U.S. administration. The aim of those steps is to thwart or at least to hamper realization of a major "gas-pipes" economic deal between East and West and to prevent the normal course of the construction of that gas pipeline. The additional measures which were taken by the USSR leadership are bound to ensure the construction of the gas pipeline, which is to deliver gas to home consumers and for export, within the planned period of time and to thereby cross out Washington's designs.

The U.S. administration resorts to economic pressure and blackmail, to curtailment of trade links with the Soviet Union in a bid to disorganize the Soviet economy, to prevent implementation of Soviet national-economic plans and to thereby get political concessions from the USSR. But these calculations are doomed to failure. Attempts to economic blockade of the young Soviet state, which were undertaken in 1920, were to no avail, the embargo on deliveries of large-size pipes from the FRG to the Soviet Union, imposed by the Adenauer government under Washington's pressure in the 1960s, was a fiasco. And the more so, all sorts of discriminatory measures lack prospects now that the USSR has become a mighty industrial power, which puts out a fifth of the world's industrial production, including such sophisticated products as atomic electric power stations and spaceships, now that the CMEA member-countries, which deepen and develop economic cooperation, including in the sphere of the power industry, account for one-third of the world industrial output.

Though the Soviet Union is interested in the development of mutually beneficial economic links with Western countries, it is able to resolve on its own the most complicated economic and scientific-technical tasks. It is to be noted in this connection that the export Western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline is only one of six technically similar gas pipelines, which are being built in the USSR in the current five-year period. Our country is the only one where such projects are built in such proportions and so promptly.

The attempts of Washington and those Western countries, which follow it, to resort to blackmail and to use, contrary to the Helsinki Final Act, discriminatory steps towards the USSR and its allies will hit like a boomerang its own interests. Leaders of many Western countries realize this fully well. They also realize that Washington seeks in such a way to undermine their positions and weaken them as their economic rivals.

As to the Soviet Union, the attempts to use against it discriminatory measures, to speak with it in the language of bans, threats and blackmail are doomed to failure beforehand. The Soviet people will give a befitting reply to Washington's challenge.

East-West Trust Questioned

PM081547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by S. Klepikov and V. Linnik: "The 'Deal of the Century' and the Cause of Peace"]

[Excerpts] The White House recently announced its decision not only to extend but also to expand the ban imposed at the end of last year by the U.S. administration on deliveries of U.S. equipment for the construction of the West Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. In particular, it is now even a question of the equipment which is produced under licenses from U.S. firms. Explaining President R. Reagan's decision, a State Department spokesman made it clear that the United States will do everything possible to increase "the effectiveness of the sanctions" which have affected 13 foreign companies and 7 overseas branches of U.S. companies whose losses will thus total $1.2 billion by the end of 1985 alone.

The West Europeans cannot fail to be aware of the selfishness of U.S. motives put forward to oppose the implementation of the "deal of the century." The West Europeans also know that, with incomparably vast natural resources, the Americans depended far less than the West Europeans do on imports of energy resources. West Europe also knows that as a result of the depletion of stocks of natural gas in the countries which traditionally supply it, the overall natural gas deficit -- if the Urengoy gas pipeline is not installed -- may total 130 billion cubic meters by the year 2000.

Finally, participation in the gas pipeline's construction will create tens of thousands of additional jobs in West Europe where unemployment is one of the most acute problems.

Of course, the "deal of the century" is also advantageous to the Soviet Union. At the CPSU Central Committee plenum in November Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that "a well thought out, considered development of foreign economic relations is a substantial reserve for enhancing our economy's efficiency." The construction of the Urengoy gas pipeline using commercial credits on a barter basis releases us from the need to take budget funds from other national economic programs and promotes the creation of the corresponding infrasturcture in West Siberia within a briefer period. Gas supplies to the central oblasts of the European part of the USSR will improve at the same time as supplies for export. And the currency reserve formed from the sale of gas can be used to buy the goods essential to fulfill other national economic programs.

But the greatest and truly universal advantage which cannot be measured by economic yardsticks, however impressive these yardsticks may look in themselves, is the consolidation of mutual understanding in the spirit of the decisions of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki. The "deal of the century" is a good example of mutually advantageous cooperation which strengthens trust between states.

Gas Industry Minister

LD081628 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet Government have endorsed an initiative of construction workers to ensure the launching into operation on time of a gas pipeline for export of gas from Siberia to Western Europe. Workers advanced the initiative following discriminatory actions of the United States administration. A decision to this effect by the party's Central Committee and government points out that export deliveries of gas will be well in keeping with the contract that is beginning in 1984. Here is now an interview our reporter has been granted by the Soviet minister of the gas industry, Vasiliy Dinkov, about the gas pipeline project between Siberia and Western Europe.

[Begin recording -- Dinkov in Russian fading into English translation] Vasiliy Dinkov says that the decision to build the pipeline was taken after several West European countries expressed a wish to buy Soviet gas.

The pipeline will run for 4,500 kms, and it is being laid from the gasfields in Western Siberia to the city of Uzhgorod on the Soviet western border. For its own needs the Soviet Union is building five other similar pipelines. Now what are the prospects for the completion of the export pipeline, following a ban by the United States administration, and President Reagan himself, on sales to the Soviet Union of equipment and machinery for building the pipeline?

Quite understandably, says the Soviet minister of the gas industry, the fact we plan to build five long gas pipelines with Soviet-made equipment shows we can also build the sixth pipeline with this equipment. But that will involve extra expenses, naturally, though we will cope with the difficulties. As for the problems the companies that have taken the United States President's advice will face, I've no idea. And I want to say something else, adds Minister Vasiliy Dinkov. We have always believed, and still believe, that cooperation, division of labor, are useful for all parties involved. Cooperation not only solves purely financial and economic issues but helps to promote understanding between the parties, builds up trust and creates friendship. So we hope that reason will triumph and no bans by President Reagan or other instances of interference in the relations between the Soviet Union and West European countries will be able to prevent normal development of the cooperation. [end recording]

CONSERVATIVE FORCES AT ILO SESSION POSE PROBLEMS

PM081551 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 3

[Special correspondent E. Alekseyev report: "Difficult Progress"]

[Text] Geneva, 24 Jun -- The 68th International Labor Organization General Conference session has ended in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Both the deepening of the economic crisis and the aggravation of social class relations in the world of capital and the complication of the general international situation were clearly reflected during its work.

The chief topic of the report presented to the session by F. Blanchard, director general of the ILO, as has already been reported, was the problems of young people. Noting substantial gaps in the report, many delegates stressed that the deterioration of the situation of young people in capitalist countries, including unemployment which has reached threatening proportions, poor training for professional activity, the increase in crime and in feelings of despair and so forth, is the direct result of the deepening crisis of the capitalist system. Excessive military spending and the unrestrained arms race being mounted by the leading imperialist states in turn contribute to a tremendous degree to the development and further aggravation of the crisis.

The representatives of most developing countries noted in their speeches the serious problems connected with the situation of young people, in particular the high unemployment among them. But here they put the emphasis on the indisputable fact that the capitalist countries are in essence exporting the crisis into their countries by means of, for example, stimulating inflation, the policy of unfair (or more accurately, exorbitant) prices, and drawing them into the orbit of the arms race. Together with representatives of the socialist countries and a number of other delegates, they called on the International Labor Organization to make a more active contribution to normalizing the international situation, ending the arms race and establishing a new and just international economic order.

In his conclucing speech the ILO director general noted the real importance of disarmament, including its importance in improving the situation of young people in all countries. He also admitted that his report contained little information on the situation of young people in the socialist states, and he promised to correct this omission.

It must be noted that conservative forces at work in the International Labor Organization tried to prevent the constructive discussion of topical problems for working people at the session.

Thus, blatantly distorting the facts, the representative of the reformist French trade union organization Force Ouvriere delivered a "complaint" against the Polish Government. This was a signal. An attempt was made, by the efforts of the representatives of a number of Western governments, employers and certain other reformist trade unions, to force through a condemnation of the Polish Government. These unfounded attacks and flagrant jibes were decisively rebuffed by the delegates of the socialist and most of the developing countries. As a result the conference rejected the report of the committee for applying conventions and recommendations, which contained attacks on the Polish Government.

The same forces attempted to disorganize the work of other committees too. They organized, for example a sort of obstruction in the resolutions committee, in particular so as to prevent discussion of the resolution on holding an annual day of solidarity with the working people and people of Palestine. The blocking policy succeeded, since the committee could not even present its report and none of the submitted resolutions was examined by the conference.

However, such methods could not prevent voices in support of the working people and people of Palestine from being loudly heard at the conference. The delegates of the socialist and developing countries and also representatives of the working people of several capitalist countries resolutely condemned the bloody Israeli aggression and demanded a check on those responsible for the deaths of thousands of women, old people and children and unconditional respect for the lawful rights of the Palestinian people and the people of Lebanon.

Many of the conference participants, speaking in defense of the basic trade union and democratic rights of working people, declared their solidarity with other peoples waging struggles against undemocratic and dictatorial regimes. During the work of the session there was a meeting of solidarity with the working people and peoples of Chile, Uruguay and El Salvador, organized by the association of Swiss trade unions. Representatives of the Soviet trade unions attended the meeting together with several other conference participants.

The conference participants expressed their solidarity with the people of South Africa, fighting against the inhumane racist regime, by adopting the report of the Committee on Apartheid, which TRUD has already reported.

The session also approved a number of other reports and also conventions aimed at defending the interests and rights of working people. They included a convention concerning setting up an international system for protecting working people's rights in the sphere of social security, and a convention concerning the ending of work relationship at the employer's initiative, and also a recommendation attached to it. The first contains a proposition defining to a certain extent the social rights of working people, primarily migrant workers. The second, and the recommendation attached to it, concern certain rights which working people must have in the event of dismissal or threat of dismissal.

There was a tense and stubborn struggle in the relevant committees on the drafts of both conventions, especially the second. Employers, actively supported by representatives of the governments of capitalist countries, clung onto every work and every pretext in order to prevent the slightest infringement of their privileges. And nonetheless the conventions were successfully adopted by a majority of votes. However, even after their adoption, many employers, undoubtedly voicing the opinion of their whole group, advanced a multitude of reservations virtually emasculating the meaning of the propositions contained in the conventions. Nonetheless the adopted conventions will doubtless be an important help to working people in capitalist countries in their struggle to defend and extend their social and trade union rights.

The conference participants greeted the new members joining the International Labor Organization: Antigua, Belize, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe and Dominica.

In conclusion it must be said that in the conditions of the general aggravation of the international situation, which unfailingly had its effect on the course of the session's work, through the efforts of the socialist and most of the developing countries and also the representatives of the progressive trade unions, the conservative forces at work in the International Labor Organization were successfully fettered to a considerable degree. A number of decisions adopted by the conference will doubtless serve the interests of working people. At the same time the session now ended has once again confirmed with all clarity that the structure of the organization's executive organs and controlling machinery need rapid change. They must reflect in reality the equal representation of states which vary in their socioeconomic systems and the different regions; that is, they must be in line with the real situation in the world. Then the International Labor Organization will be able to increase many times over its effectiveness in fulfilling its chief statutory task of defending working people's interests.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE ADDRESSES ASIAN PROBLEMS

PM081559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "A Fruitful Meeting"]

[Text] An international scientific and political conference on "topical problems of Asia today" ended in Moscow on 2 July. For 3 days scientists and politicians from 20 countries discussed questions concerning the economic and social development of Asia, its role in international relations and the state of and prospects for cooperation by the Soviet Union with countries on that continent.

The conference showed that despite certain differences of viewpoint the participants are united in their assessment of the urgent problems concerning the peoples of the Asian Continent and all mankind. This refers above all to the cardinal problem of our time -- the preservation of lasting peace on earth.

The conference participants discussed the fact that in conditions where international imperialism, headed by the United States, is pursuing a policy aimed at destabilizing the situation in Asia and undermining the expanding, deepening ties between liberated states in that region and the socialist countries, it is necessary to pool the efforts of the forces of progress and national liberation in order to oppose that policy and ensure Asia's peaceful development. It was noted that representatives of scientific circles are called upon to make their contribution to consolidating these efforts.

The scientists expressed deep concern at the deterioration in the international atmosphere and the exacerbation of the situation in the regions of Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. They condemned Israel's barbaric aggression in Lebanon, which is encouraged by the United States. The conference participants called on scientists throughout the world and all people of good will to raise their voices in protest against the genocide to which the Palestinians and the civilian Lebanese population are falling victim. They demanded the immedate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese soil and from all occupied Arab territories.

The conference also devoted great attention to discussing questions of international cooperation and its significance for the processes of economic and sociopolitical transformations in developing countries.

Taking part in the conference were the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Asian states accredited to the USSR.

On the same day a press conference was held in the USSR Foreign Ministry press center for Soviet and foreign journalists. It was opened by Academician Ye.M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute.

CURRENT U.S. POLICY MAKES DIALOGUE 'DIFFICULT'

LD082200 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Commentary contributed by Spartak Beglov of the Soviet press agency NOVOSTI]

[Text] The change of guard at the American State Department promoted many international watchers to ask whether this would signal any change in United States foreign policy. And President Reagan himself rushed in with the statement: This will not happen, because that policy emanates from the Oval Office in the White House.

Does this mean that Washington will offer more of the same thing? Many observers on both sides of the Atlantic and among them former Deputy State Secretary George Ball andthe FINANCIAL TIMES of London in a leading article on Monday describe as regrettable the American administration's utter inability to rethink its dangerous, unrealistic and destructive concepts in international politics. Moscow fully shares the view that it is difficult to enter into a constructive dialogue with the American administration since there is a rift between its words and deeds.

Cited as fresh proof are Reagan's statements on the extension of American military activities into outer space and a directive by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to step up United States preparations for protracted nuclear war. It is significant that these practical moves concurred with the world forum on disarmament when representatives of 167 United Nations states got together in New York to see what could be done toward halting the dangerous downslide toward nuclear war. The Soviet commitment not to use nuclear weapons first inspired this search for a nonmilitary alternative for humanity.

But Washington had the heart to make another military challenge exactly at this very moment. It is also noteworthy that at about the same time Israel chose to flout all agreements and in violation of all norms of morality and international law crossed with tanks the state borders of Lebanon and incinerated thousands of lives there.

As has been the case with the economic war launched by the United States against Western Europe and in the case of the Middle East war waged by Israel with American consent, the aim of the American leadership is one and the same: to dictate terms and trample underfoot the interests of others. It is no overstatement to say that inter-Western relations as well as the attitude of the rest of the world to the United States as a partner in political accords, trade and other spheres will never be what it used to be.

The bitter irony of the situation, however, is in this: For many months the American leadership would resort to linkage. Superciliously it would link its relations with other countries depending on their behavior on the international scene. But the behavior of American policymakers themselves has transcended all bounds and reached the point when they can no longer hope to do as they like. The world public consensus is that a new and, as John Foster Dulles put it, excruciating revision of American policy is long overdue, whether the Oval Office wants it or not.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. ANTICOMMUNIST 'CRUSADE'

PM090847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 4

[V. Bolshakov article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Wearing Anti-communist Blinders"]

[Text] "The reluctance to use the tremendous resources at our disposal (to establish the "ideals of Western democracy" -- V.B.) reminds me of the old woman whose home was bombed in a raid. The rescue team, entering her home, found a bottle of brandy under the stairs, and since the old woman had almost lost consciousness, one of the rescuers pulled out the cork and gave her a sip. She immediately came to herself and said: 'Hey, put that bottle back. I am keeping it for an emergency.' Well, we are dealing with an emergency."

That is how President Reagan, speaking in the British Parliament during his recent tour of West European countries, used an anecdote from the time of World War II to help explain in popular terms why the United States has decided at precisely this time once again to call on the NATO allies to join it in the latest "crusade" against communism. And so as to ensure that nobody is left in any doubt that the horses are saddled for this crusade, the head of the American administration declared beneath the vaults of Westminster that the program he has set forth for confrontation with the world of socialism and active interference in its internal affairs with a view to transforming the existing system there is nothing other than a "march of freedom and democracy which will mean that Marxism-Leninism will be relegated to the garbage heap of history." Neither more nor less.

Obviously in the higher echelons of power in the United States, where the 1950's and 1960's passed to the tune of calls by American "madmen" for the bombing of the Soviet Union, hatred of communism has again prevailed over common sense. The shade of President Truman, who, during the war in Korea, drew up plans for ultimatums to the USSR -- either renounce your political system, or we will start a total nuclear war against you -- has never left the White House.

Attempts -- undertaken even in Truman's time -- to mobilize the whole world "for the struggle against communism" have been taken as far as the UN platform under Reagan, as is shown by his recent speech at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Before Reagan, no U.S. President made such gross attacks on the USSR in the United Nations.

Those circles of American imperialism which the present administration represents come out openly, unwilling to tolerate anything that curbs their aggressive aspirations. Military blackmail with "superweapons" (from cruise missiles to antisatellite weapons), economic warfare (the "extension of trade sanctions" against the USSR is the latest example), subversive activity, terrorism and sabotage -- that is the collection of means and methods by which the present administration intends to carry out its "crusade."

It is no accident that the New York TIMES, commenting on R. Reagan's appeals, wrote that the United States is in essence proclaiming a modern version of the policy adopted after the end of World War II -- namely, the "policy of containment," which formed the basis of the notorious "Truman Doctrine" and the entire "cold war."

A directive of the U.S. National Security Council known by the cipher NSC-68, approved by Truman on 30th September 1950, says literally this: "We must wage open psychological warfare with a view to causing mass betrayal of the Soviets and wrecking the Kremlin's designs in other respects. We must step up positive, timely measures and operations by secret means in the sphere of economic, political and psychological warfare with a view to causing and maintaining disturbances and risings in selected strategically important satellite countries (that is what the socialist countries were called in Truman's language -- V.B.)."

Many statements by official U.S. representatives confirm that NSC-68 still serves as a model for the American administration. The most dangerous political concepts which ever existed in the United States, including the Dulles doctrine of "rolling back communism," have been adopted by the organizers of the new "crusade" against communism. It is taking place under the hypocritical slogans of "encouraging democracy" and "human rights."

Not only the thousands of fighters against capital who have been thrown into U.S. jails and not only the missions of unemployed and the deprived national minorities of America could tell you what the White House means by those words. Lebanese and Palestinians have also learned the price of American democracy and its Israeli-napalm version in recent days. The torture chambers of the butcher regimes which the present White House incumbent regards as models of "democracy" could tell you whose "rights" Washington defends.

Now, judging by Reagan's London speech, the United States intends to fight for the "creation of the infrastructure" of such "democracy" in socialist countries. What is implied by "infrastructure" is the creation of a "free press," "free trade unions" and bourgeois parties on the "Western model." They take a broad view.

Some kind of "semigovernmental" program aimed at "strengthening democracy in developing countries and, where possible, in communist countries" became known from Reagan's London speech and even before, from American press reports.

This program will be financed from private sources, including the coffers of the "public" organization called the "American Political Foundation," whose directors include the leaders of the national committees of both the U.S. Republican and Democratic Parties. Congress will also allocate money for the program and will have a "right of supervision" of it. But the whole thing will be controlled by "private individuals," so as to "avoid creating the impression that this is a U.S. Government measure."

All this is very reminiscent of the story of the creation of the subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which were also officially controlled at first by "private individuals" and "public organizations," until it emerged that the CIA operates actively beneath this "nongovernmental" cover. In his recent speech in the CIA President Reagan did not even try to conceal the fact that the "cloak and dagger knights" from Langley are assigned the role of leading detachment in the anticommunist "campaign" he has declared. "We must call upon all countries of the world to join a crusade for freedom, a global campaign for human rights," he said. "You (that is, the professional spies and saboteurs from the CIA -- V.B.) are in the front line of this struggle." So there you have it!

A few more details which cast light on this "semigovernmental" program, in which the United States intends to involve its allies too: The Council of Europe [Yevropeyskiy Sovet] will play an active part. It is planning to hold a special international meeting in Strasbourg early next year to discuss "methods of helping democratic political moveents." Obviously methods like those used to subsidize counterrevolutionary organizations like KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], extremists from Solidarity and fascist groups like the KNP [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and to provoke them to actions against the people's power in Poland. (Remember, in December 1980 J. Kuron, one of the leaders of KSS-KOR, said in an interview for the magazine DER SPEIGEL: "We will gradually create systems of pluralism and will eliminate the totalitarian system carefully, step by step." Reagan uses the very same term from the "cold war" vocabulary to denote socialism.)

An international conference will be held in Washington in November, organized by the U.S. State Department "with a view to elaborating a strategy to promote countries' transition from authoritarian regimes to democratic forms of administration." What lies behind this can be surmised from a report by the Italian agency ANSA, which described the conference as "the first concrete measure of the 'crusade for freedom' proclaimed by Reagan."

In the spring of next year, under the auspices of the chairman of the U.S. Supreme Court, a similar conference is to be held in Washington to elaborate methods of interfering in the affairs of countries of a socialist orientation with a view to converting them to a footing of "democracy" American-style.

Thus the new program for confrontation between Washington and real socialism and the countries of a socialist orientation has now acquired clear outlines.

It makes provision not only for "psychological warfare" but for much more dangerous operations. In accordance with a U.S. Government directive in the defense sphere Washington intends to "revive and strengthen special forces for demonstrating American military might in cases where the use of regular forces would be premature, inexpedient or impossible." These "forces" are intended for waging "guerrilla" warfare, in both developing and socialist countries.

What is this but a return to the Truman law "on ensuring mutual security" (it envisaged subsidizing counterrevolutionary emigre groups from East European countries to carry out a subversive armed struggle there) and to the CIA Redsox-Redcap program, in accordance with which a putsch was organized in Hungary in 1956?

"How is the world to understand this?" The New York TIMES wrote, commenting on the government directive. "Is it to believe that any country incurring Washington's displeasure or standing in the way of its interests as Washington understands them will be subjected to such 'destabilization' as Guatemala was 25 years ago, Chile was 10 years ago or Nicaragua is today?"

It is not surprising that the U.S. President's new "program for struggle against communism" has caused a kind of shock even in rightwing West European circles. "It is one thing to be called upon to defend ourselves against communism," (E.) Alexander, an observer for the British conservative newspaper the DAILY MAIL wrote, "but it is another matter to be asked to join in a crusade to overthrow communism."

Yet that is precisely what is involved! The aforementioned U.S. Government directive in the defense sphere specifically sets forth methods of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- methods which, according to the plans of the document's authors, are to force them to make the political changes envisaged in the Reagan-style "democratization program."

The directive says that "in peacetime the United States must virtually declare economic and technical war on the Soviet Union..., develop weapons which will be hard for the Russians to counter, force disproportionately large expenditure on them, open up new spheres of military rivalry and take care to ensure that earlier Soviet capital investments become obsolete...."

At the same time, in accordance with earlier White House and NATO directives, "psychopolitical warfare" will be stepped up sharply. The purpose of this warfare is no secret -- the "destabilization" of the existing system in the socialist countries and countries of a socialist orientation.

Responsible political leaders in the West realize that the open proclamation of the U.S. "right" to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs and the gamble on the restoration of capitalism there are, in our day, fraught with far more serious consequences for mankind than in the days when the leaders of the "Third Reich" put forward similar plans.

It must be supposed that people in Washington realize this. Nonetheless the professional anticommunists are playing irresponsibly with the destinies of peace in Europe and across our planet, justifying these actions with the adventurist slogan "Better dead than Red."

Western researchers have noted more than once that the fundamental cause of this senseless policy lies in the reluctance of U.S. ruling circles, who dream of creating an empire under a "pax Americana" (or "peace American-style"), to admit that socialism is governed by historical law which cannot be sidestepped however hard the Washington "crusaders" try to reverse the course of history. The denial of this objective fact is the prime cause of the emergence of all Washington's anti-Soviet and anticommunist schemes, since figures who dream of "suppressing" October 1917 still exist there, even though nobody can do that.

"Our foreign policy," American Senators G. McGovern and G. Nelson wrote a few years ago, "is not so much dictated by the threat from outside, as we would like to think, as it is the continuation of our own economic, political and social tenets. But if anticommunism is the only thing we can agree to adopt as our national creed, this means that we will never be able to dispel the psychosis of force and destruction which is America's tragedy."

How relevant that sounds for Washington today!

INFLUENCE OF PEACE FORCES GROWING IN U.S.

LD081502 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Has the White House Policy Changed?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- It is "not the phraseology of the White House, maybe a little bit changed, but its specific deeds which indicate that it is yet too early to speak of a wind of change in official Washington," Gennadiy Shishkin points out in his article published in the July issue of the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA].

"An evidence of this," the article points out, "are both the continuing arms race and the development of ever new 'doctrines' and 'directives' based on the claim of U.S. imperialism to world domination, to 'technological and economic isolation' of the USSR, etc."

"At the same time, it is also obvious that there has been a considerable change in the feelings of wide circles of American public over the one year and a half of the stay of the present administration in power. A wind of change has, as a matter of fact, begun to blow and is increasing among these circles, at least because ever more competent figures are drawing the conclusion that the USA has long had neither military, economic nor political potentialities for a return to the strategy of the fifties, which, for that matter, was also inconsistent."

Shishkin notes that the balance of forces in the world has changed by no means in favour of imperialism and militarism. "As all public opinion polls in the USA have shown, most Americans are convinced that reluctance to reckon with the might and international influence of the world system of socialism is tantamount to political insanity. Neither can American imperialism hope that its NATO partners will further blindly follow all zigzags of Washington's adventurist policy. The developing countries are ever more consistently pursuing an independent policy, too. And in the USA itself, as the new and, perhaps, unprecedented scope of the anti-war movement shows, the forces coming out against the buildup of international tensions, for normalizing Soviet-American relations and developing the widest possible and, naturally, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with the USSR, are not that weak," the article stresses.

U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCE TO HOLD GLOBAL EXERCISE

LD081704 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 8 TASS -- The United States continues building up international tensions. This is seen from the Pentagon's intention to hold, starting from July 9, exercises of the U.S. Strategic Air Force Command code-named Global Shield-82. The Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, units of intercontinental ballistic missiles and strategic air force are drawn in participation in the exercises.

The aim of these exercises, as is reported here, is to practice in complex plans for preparing and waging a long nuclear war.

REAGAN REPLIES TO BREZHNEV 4TH OF JULY MESSAGE

LD081706 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed a telegram of reply to Leonid Brezhnev, in which he expressed on behalf of the American people his gratitude to the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for his message with good wishes on the occasion of Independence Day of the USA.

PRAVDA REPORTS U.S. ENVOY'S 4 JULY RECEPTION

PM080955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] On 5 July Arthur A. Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of the Independence Day national holiday. The reception was attended by A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

MAURITIUS CONFIRMS SOVEREIGNTY OVER DIEGO GARCIA

LD080954 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] A report has been received today from Port Louis. The Parliament of the state of Mauritius has just confirmed the country's sovereignty over Diego Garcia Island. Parliament deputies unanimously voted for the adoption of a bill which again confirms that Diego Garcia is an integral part of the territory of Mauritius.

This atoll included in the Chagos Archipelago was illegally taken from Mauritius in 1965. It was taken before the granting of independence to Mauritius and was handed to the United States to be used for military purposes. The Pentagon has used it for all the 200 percent [as heard]. It created there the largest American naval and air base in the Indian Ocean. The seizure of Diego Garcia by the United States and Britain is contrary to international law norms especially the General Assembly resolutions on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The annexation of Diego Gracia continues. Its occupation and its use by the Pentagon continues. Moreover, the base is being constantly extended, built up, and reequipped. It is invaluable for American admirals and generals. The island has been turned into a nuclear base which threatens the sovereignty and the security of offshore states.

The same report says that in Mauritius a special commission has been formed and entrusted with the transfer of the case of the seizure of Deigo Garcia to the international court.

INDIA'S RAO VISITS MILITARY DIVISION WITH PETROV

PM080901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 3 July, Gen K. Rao, chairman of the Indian Joint Chiefs of Staff and chief of staff of the Indian Army, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, visited the M.I. Kalinin Tamanskaya Red Banner Order of Suvorov Guards Motorized Infantry Division. Army Gen V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and Army Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, escorted the visitor from India at the division.

Gen K. Rao was familiarized with the training and material base and the organization of combat training, with the life and habits of the servicemen. The visitor from India attended a tactical exercise.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON GAINS IN AFGHANISTAN

PM081019 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 June publishes on page 3 under the headline "Creating a New Life" a 2,600-word Kabul dispatch by TASS correspondent Yu. Tysovskiy reporting on the stabilization of the situation in the DRA. He notes particularly the sphere of agriculture, where land has been redistributed among the peasants, cooperative centers are being set up to supply the peasants with their other agricultural needs, and the sphere of education where, he reports, much work has already been done to wipe out illiteracy among the population as a basis for economic progress. This stabilization has been achieved, the author writes, despite constant alerts against counterrevolutionary bandit attacks, and with help from the Soviet Union.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PHILIPPINES FIRST LADY

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD081636 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin today prominent stateswoman and public figure of the Philippines, minister, Governor of Greater Manila Imelda R. Marcos, who is now in the Soviet Union as guest of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed greetings and good wishes from Leonid Brezhnev to the President of the Republic of Philippines Ferdinand Marcos and to Imelda Marcos personally.

In the course of the talk it was noted with satisfaction that during six years which passed after the official visit to the USSR of President of the Republic of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos, the Soviet-Philippine relations have been developing in an upward trend, have been filled with a concrete content. Such a development is good for both the Soviet and the Philippine peoples, meets the interests of peace and security in Asia and the whole world. The two sides reaffirmed the desire to continue following the lines of deepening mutual understanding, trust, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and the Philippine peoples.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Imelda Marcos highly assessed the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation, which was signed in Moscow on July 8, and expressed the intention to promote further expansion of mutually-beneficial links between the two sides in various spheres. They pointed to perspectives of economic cooperation in a number of projects.

In exchanging opinions on international issues, Imelda R. Marcos highly appreciated the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, noting the outstanding personal contribution of Leonid Brezhnev to the struggle for a peaceful future of mankind. From both sides it was emphasized that the common interest of the Soviet Union and the Republic of the Philippines in solution of such fundamental issues of the present day as consolidation of peace, relaxation of international tension, the curbing of the arms race and averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe from mankind, is a solid foundation for the development of Soviet-Philippine cooperation in international affairs.

Nikolay Tikhonov drew the attention of Imelda R. Marcos to Leonid Brezhnev's proposals made at the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR on spreading the measures of confidence to the areas of seas and oceans, particularly the areas with the most brisk sea lanes, and emphasized great significance of implementation of these proposals for the cause of peace.

Imelda R. Marcos asked to convey to Leonid Brezhnev friendly greetings from President of the Republic of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos and from her personally.

Cooperation Agreement

LD081708 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- An intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Philippines Republic was signed here today.

The agreement was signed by Guriy Marchuk, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, and by Imelda Marcos, the minister of human settlements of the Republic of Philippines and governor of Greater Manila.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS' PEACE PROPOSALS

LD082200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jul (TASS) -- Political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

At their sixth conference, held in Ho Chi Minh City, the foreign ministers of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea proposed important new initiatives aimed at establishing good-neighborly relations among the states of Southeast Asia and at making this region a zone of peace and stability.

The participants of the conference stressed that all problems of Southeast Asia should be resolved by the states of this region through constructive dialogue, without any interference from outside, and expressed the readiness to hold such a dialogue with the ASEAN countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and of not forcing points of view on one another. They confirmed their former proposals to Thailand aimed at regulating the Indochinese states' relations with Thailand, particularly the proposal on the creation of a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border. Stating their good will and guided by the interests of peace and security in the region, Vietnam and Kampuchea adopted a decision on the withdrawal of a certain part of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean territory this month. Finally, the ministers proposed the convention of an international conference to discuss the situation in Southeast Asia.

In submitting new peace-loving initiatives, the countries of Indochina are guided by the wish to aid the elimination of difficulties between the two groups of countries -- the countries of Indochina and the countries in ASEAN -- in order to normalize the situation in the Southeast Asia region. It is natural to expect that the ASEAN countries will show political realism, will evaluate on merit the constructive proposals of the countries of Indochina and will respond positively to them, thereby aiding the consolidation of peace, stability and good neighborly cooperation not only in the region but also beyond it.

The conference of foreign ministers of Indochina took place in a period when American imperialists, Beijing hegemonists and the reactionary circles of a number of member countries of ASEAN are continuing attempts at intervention into the internal affairs of the Indochina states and stepping up tension in Southeast Asia. Experience shows that Beijing, in a conspiracy with Washington and the Khmer reaction, is bent on a military solution of the "Kampuchean question" and is prompting ASEAN toward this.

Recently Norodom Sihanouk has become a mouthpiece of this Beijing line -- the so-called president of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," knocked together on the order of Beijing and Washington from the double-dyed Khmer reaction to cover up the Pol Pot butchers, who are allotted the role of a strike force in Beijing's plans, aimed at throwing Kampuchea back into the bloody past. However, it is already perfectly clear that the Pol Pot clique and the other motley crew of Khmer reactionaries chased out by the Kampuchean people, no longer have a place in Kampuchea.

As the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN noted with full justification, the conference was clear proof of the principled, consistent foreign policy course of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, their constantly growing solidarity, the all-round development of the relations of the three states of Indochina with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Constantly pursuing the chosen policy, the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are making an important contribution to securing peace and stability in Southeast Asia, in the struggle for peace throughout the world.

POLISH VETERANS COUNCIL HAILS SOVIET TIES

PM081515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Polish Servicemen's Organization Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun -- The second national plenum of the council of the organization of Polish servicemen who fought in the Soviet Army's ranks during World War II has been held in Warsaw's house of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Opening the plenum, Col (retd) B. Brajlowski, the organization's chairman, stressed the Soviet Army's decisive role in defeating fascist Germany and liberating Poland from the Hitlerite invaders.

Our friendship was born on the fields of World War II and sealed by blood jointly shed, he pointed out. Describing the situation in Poland, the speaker declared that internal counterrevolution, acting on the dictates of the West's imperialist circles, sought to overthrow the socialist system in the state and wrest Poland from the fraternal family of the socialist community countries. During reaction's orgy our organization boldly exposed socialism's enemies in the KSS-KOR, the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" and Solidarity's extremist leadership. We came out resolutely against actions aimed at undermining the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union.

People's Poland's place is in the defensive and political alliance of the Warsaw Pact states and in the fraternal family of the socialist community countries, B. Brajlowski emphasized in conclusion.

In the course of a debate the plenum participants devoted special atteniton to the subversive activities of counterrevolution and Western ideological sabotage centers among Polish youth.

POLISH JOURNALISTS REAFFIRM COOPERATION

PM081001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Talks on cooperation were held on 28-29 June in Moscow between delegations from the USSR Journalists Union and the Polish Journalists Union.

During the talks the USSR Journalists Union delegation headed by board chairman V.G. Afanasyev, and the Polish Journalists Union delegation, headed by union chairman K. Krzyzagorski, confirmed that the agreement on cooperation between the national journalists' organizations of the USSR and Poland for the period 1980-1984, signed in Moscow on 7 March 1980, is in force.

PZPR'S BEJGER TALKS WITH ROMANOV IN LENINGRAD

LD081540 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] At the invitation of Grigoriy Romanov, first secretary of the Leningrad Oskiy Obkom and member of the CPSU Central Committee, Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the PZPR committee in Gdansk, has stayed in that town on the Neva. They discussed the prospects for further cooperation, in particular in the field of maritime economy, between the two towns and regions who have enjoyed friendly relations for many years.

PRAVDA REPORTS SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM090815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jun -- P. Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has delivered a report at the latest SED Central Committee plenum on tasks to fulfill the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Historical experience confirms, he said, that the constant expansion and strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the party of Lenin and the land of the soviets, the might of the socialist community and its constructive foreign policy and concerted actions in the world arena, serve and will continue to serve as a guarantee of lasting peace and of the strengthening of socialism.

The SED and the GDR's working people, the speaker stressed, fully support the peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his important message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in which the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

These steps are of special significance in connection with the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the policy of the most aggressive NATO circles, the speaker pointed out, stressing that the United States and some of the other states in the bloc are seeking to step up the political, economic and military pressure on the socialist community. The meetings in Versailles and Bonn demonstrated anew that the course of the most aggressive imperialist circles, first and foremost the United States, toward exacerbating the international situation has become the NATO states' political doctrine.

Now, therefore, it is a question of thwarting the imperialist, primarily U.S., forces' confrontation and arms race plans, and of averting the threat of a thermonuclear holocaust. In this respect, the unprecedented scale of the movement for peace and disarmament in many capitalist countries shows that the farsighted policy of the USSR and other socialist community countries is of decisive significance in profoundly altering the mood of the people's masses.

The speaker dwelt on the question of fulfillment of the national economic plans for the current 5-year plan, outlined by the 10th SED Congress. He noted, in particular, that thanks to the initiatives of working people in all sectors of the GDR national economy, a substantial overfulfillment of plan indicators was achieved before the end of May.

The closing speech at the plenum was made by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH SFRY ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

PM081005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Views"]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun -- Today a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov met with Yugoslav Federal Assembly President R. Dizdarevic.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on, among other things, questions of further developing parliamentary ties between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

TIKHONOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO COSMONAUTS

LD090934 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- The space flight of the international Soviet-French crew was made entirely in the interests of space exploration for peaceful purposes, said Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

He was presenting in the Kremlin today Soviet decorations to members of the Soviet-French crew, awarded to them for their courage and heroism displayed in this space flight.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov, flier-cosmonaut of the USSR, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, was awarded the Order of Lenin. Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, flier-cosmonaut of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union, was awarded the Order of Lenin and a second "Gold Star" medal. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on the French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien, who was also decorated with the Order of Lenin and a "Gold Star" medal that go with this title.

Nikolay Tikhonov said the crew brilliantly carried out their programme of scientific experiments and observations aboard the "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz" orbital complex.

"The successful flight by the Soviet-French crew," N. Tikhonov went on, offers a good example of effective and mutually beneficial cooperation between countries with different social and political systems, of cooperation in the interests of peace and scientific and technical progress."

Nikolay Tikhonov stressed good teamwork and mutual understanding established between the cosmonauts, scientists and specialists of the two countries during the preparation of the [word indistinct] space experiment and during intensive work in outer space.

"Manifested in this cooperation were the long-standing traditions of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and France. Their joint work serves the cause of space exploration in the interests of all mankind, peace and progress on earth."

Nikolay Tikhonov expressed confidence that the joint flight of Soviet and French cosmonauts will have a good effect on the further development and deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1107 GMT 9 July transmits an item repeating the above information, and adds: "The cosmonauts were warmly congratulated by the officials present at the award-presentation ceremony, including Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Aviation Lieutenant-General Vladimir Shatalov, director of the cosmonauts' training program; Aviation Lieutenant-General Georgiy Beregovoy, head of the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre; Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to the Soviet Union; and others."]

REPORTS ON CYPRIOT PARLIAMENTARY GROUP IN USSR

Visit in Leningrad

LD082220 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Leningrad, 8 Jul (TASS) -- The relations of Cyprus with the Soviet Union are not subject to transient political considerations. Underlying these relations are the principles of equality and friendship which bind the two countries. This was stated by Yeoryios Ladas, chairman of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, at a dinner given by the executive committee of the city soviet in honour of the parliamentary delegation headed by him.

The official visit of the Cyprus delegation to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has been prompted by the desire to strengthen our relations in the interests of the cause of peace and mutual understanding, the guest said. The tour of the Soviet Union, he stressed, made the members of the delegation confident of the sincere striving of the Soviet people for peace, and indisputable proof of this is the Soviet Union's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Yeoryios Ladas spoke with gratitude about the Soviet Union's support for the people of his country in the struggle for independence and sovereignty.

The working people of the city and the region received the visit of the delegation to the Soviet Union as another evidence of the friendly relations between the two countries, said Lev Zaykov, the chairman of the executive committee of the Leningrad city soviet in his speech of greetings. The Soviet public is confident that the further expansion of Soviet-Cyprus cooperation on an equitable basis, including the development of interparliamentary links, meets mutual interests and promotes consolidation of peace and international security.

Return to Moscow

LD081850 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- A delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus led by its president Yeoryios Ladas has returned in Moscow today from a trip to Leningrad.

Later in the day a meeting was held of chairmen of the chambers, chairmen and members of the permanent commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet with the Cypriot MPS. The guests were welcomed by chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the activities of the MPs of both states and some international issues were discussed. Wishes were expressed for a further development of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the House of Representatives of Cyprus.

LUXEMBOURG CP DELEGATION VISITS ARMENIA

GF081907 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 20 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, received a group of activists of the Luxembourg Communist Party on 18 June. The delegation was headed by Francois Hoffman [name as published], member of the Central Committee of the party.

Comrade K.L. Dallakyan acquainted the guests with the economic, social and cultural achievements of the Armenian SSR, in the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples. He explained to the guests how the Armenian SSR workers are carrying out the decisions of CPSU Central Committee 26th Congress.

L.M. Manaseryan, chief of the Information and Foreign Relations Department of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, was present at the reception.

COMMENT ON BREZHNEV WARNING TO REAGAN ON LEBANON

Television Commentary

LD081700 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] In connection with the sharp worsening of the situation in Lebanon and especially in its capital Beirut, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent an appeal to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to do everything the United States can to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon, to stop the barbaric annihilation of Lebanese and Palestinians, women, children and old people, by Israeli forces. Israel is committing real acts of vandalism in Beirut against the peaceful population and is destroying the life and work of the city.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that today not a single responsible statesmen, not a single honest man in the world can remain indifferent to the appeals of those who are perishing in Lebanon at the hands of the Israeli invaders. In connection with the statements to the effect that the United States is ready in principle to send a contingent of U.S. forces to Lebanon, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warned the U.S. President that if this actually takes place, the Soviet Union will make its policy taking this fact into consideration. The head of the Soviet state expressed the hope that at this critical time in the events in and around Lebanon, a sense of responsibility and commonsense will predominate over considerations of an opportunist nature, that the United States will do everything in its power to stop the Israeli aggression, and that the activities of the United States and of its emissary in the Near East will not serve as a screen for the continuing Israeli aggression and the annihilation of the Arab people of Palestine. This appeal is now being transmitted by the radio stations of the entire world.

And what is happening at this moment in and around Lebanon? U.S. Marines on ships of the Sixth Fleet are within 15 miles of the Lebanese coast, 15 miles from Beirut,and are preparing to land. The PLO mission at the United Nations has described as false and laughable the readiness of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to evacuate Palestinian forces from Lebanon. The flag of the U.S. Sixth Fleet is the flag of a direct accomplice in the annihilation of Palestinians and Lebanese, the PLO statement says. There are frequent reports in the Western press that any time now an agreement will be signed. Then comes a denial and then more rumors and hints. Who invited the Americans to come here, the official PLO representative, Al-Labadi, asks. The Americans should evacute the Israeli interventionists from Lebanon and not the Palestinians.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, has said that American emissary Habib is using the talks to impose on the Palestinians American-Israeli variants for the settlement of the crisis caused by Israeli aggression. The aim is obvious, to demoralize the defenders of Beirut, spread panic among them, intensify the rumors which are being disseminated by the Israeli propaganda services through leaflets dropped over west Beirut and radio broadcasts: What is the point of defending the city if it will have to be left behind anyway by sea or land? Why give up your lives? This is being done in order to facilitate the Israeli assault, the military intrusion into west Beirut.

Here is a video report we received several hours ago. Under the screen of rumors about negotiations Israeli forces have renewed their attempts to move from the southeast toward west Beirut. Having subjected the residential quarters of the western sector of the capital of Lebanon to heavy-artillery and missile shelling from the land and sea, Israeli forces have started armored assaults in the direction of the Beirut international airport. The defenders of the Lebanese capital have successfully repulsed the enemy push and put several tanks and armored personnel carriers out of action. This is what is now happening in Beirut. This is what Israeli interventionists are doing there under the cover of their accomplices.

What talks can there be. This is blackmail, the barbaric annihilation of inhabitants, the the nonstop rain of lead. It is the barrel of Ameircan military equipment placed by Israelis at the temples of Lebanon, Beirut and the Palestinians.

Arabic Broadcast

LD081952 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Jul 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] International news programs are broadcasting as an urgent item Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President regarding the gravely deteriorating situation in Lebanon. The message contained a call for stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon and the barbaric liquidation of the Palestinians and Lebanese women, old people and children at the hands of the Israeli forces.

News agencies are giving particular attention to the Soviet leader's warning about the announcement that the United States is prepared in principle to send a U.S. force to Lebanon. Leonid Brezhnev's message said that if that actually takes place, the Soviet Union will build its policy taking that fact into consideration.

News reports state that U.S. military ships have approached Beirut. President Reagan himself has said that the United States intends to send a unit of Sixth Fleet Marines to Lebanon. They are presenting this as though it were a step being taken within the framework of some kind of settlement in Lebanon, and even for establishing peace in the Middle East. However, who could be deceived by these statements as long as the U.S. attitude and its full support for the Israeli aggression indicate the contrary? The plan for a so-called settlement in Lebanon, which Washington is making such a fuss about, cannot withstand the contradiction.

What does this plan aim at? It does not at all aim at the evacuation of the aggressor forces from Lebanon. The United States is concerned about forcing the Palestinian Resistance and PLO forces out of west Beirut. This so-called plan for settlement in Lebanon also stipulates the evacuation of the Syrian forces within the Arab deterrent force. Lastly, the U.S. plan for the so-called settlement includes the establishment of a so-called strong government in Lebanon — of course, strong with regard to its links with Washington and Tel Aviv [words indistinct].

All that, however, has no relation to a settlement in Lebanon and establishing peace in the Middle East. Who cannot clearly see that the essence of this plan is to avoid settlement of the Palestinian issue, which is the main issue in the Middle East, and to deprive the Palestinians of their homeland and all their rights forever? This in turn means increasing the tension in the Middle East and new rivers of blood flowing in the Palestinian and Arab land.

Has not the time come to put an end to this frivolous policy and [word indistinct]? Leonid Brezhnev has expressed in his message to the U.S. President his hope that a sense of responsibility and correct thinking will prevail at this critical phase of events in and around Lebanon, and that the United States will do its utmost to stop the Israeli aggression.

REAGAN PROPOSAL TO SEND MARINES TO BEIRUT VIEWED

Levin Commentary

LD081912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] DPA's Washington correspondent reports that U.S. Government circles are striving to give the impression that President Reagan's proposal that Marines be dispatched to Lebanon is allegedly meant to avert bloodshed and to avoid the invasion of west Beirut by Israeli forces.

Viktor Levin comments on this report.

If one logically continues the thought being instilled by the representatives of the American administration, then give it a bit more time and Washington will be claiming that the Marines are not at all soldiers preparing for intervention, but keepers of the peace. Otherwise, it is being said, the Israelis will have no option but to storm west Beirut, and this will inevitably cause bloodshed.

One can only marvel when one reads the statements by the top officials of Washington's corridors of power concerning the events in Lebanon. It is being claimed that the United States indeed did not know anything whatsoever about Israel's intention to invade Lebanon, that it does not approve of the methods of the Israeli military and is angry with Begin. In actual fact, however, not just the general features, but all the details of this monstrous aggression were agreed upon earlier during a visit to Washington by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, who is at the head of the invasion.

The United States equipped the army of the aggressors with the most up-to-date armaments and, as shown by reports from the Pentagon, people there are now rubbing their hands with satisfaction and are delighted at the opportunity that has been given to test their improved aircraft, tanks and cluster bombs in action.

As for the dissatisfaction with Begin, the ceremonious welcome at the highest level which was organized for him in Washington at the very moment when Israeli forces were already carrying out a full-scale mass annihilation of Arabs and were engaged in what is called genocide -- that welcome speaks for itself.

Now one has yet another example of hypocrisy -- Washington in the role of savior of the Arabs. The United States, without which the Israeli Army could not even think of aggression, is attempting to don the guise of peacemaker. Surely Washington did not seriously think that this guise would conceal the main point. Surely it did not suppose that it would manage to repeat the Trojan horse trick. This can hardly be so. Although inclined to overestimate their strength, American policy-makers are able to distinguish illusion from reality. It was probably no surprise for them when the PLO gave a negative response to Reagan's cunning plan. This is indeed shown by the fact that despite the quite obviously provocative nature of Washington's venture, American ships have been concentrating off the shores of Lebanon.

American 'Shield'

LD081932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The American newspaper Washington POST has published an article based on a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger to the effect that the American troops the administration intends to send to Lebanon will be used as a shield to defend the Palestinians when they leave Beirut. Anything more hypocritical can hardly be imagined. It suffices to compare what he said with the statements made by the Tel Aviv leaders, who also justify their invasion of Lebanon by saying that Lebanon must be defended and its security guaranteed. What stems from that defense is clear from the nature of the Israeli occupiers' activities in the long-suffering land of Lebanon. Behind a screen of fine words the aggressors are waging a war to annihilate the Arab people of Palestine without sparing children, women or old people.

In this regard the leaders of the Palestine Resistence movement are rightly asking where such American defense might lead, other than to the disarmed Palestinians being massacred by the Israeli Armed Forces behind the so-called American shield. The idea is virtually to disarm the Palestinians under cover of the American flag, after which no one will reckon with them. This defense was first proposed by the Israelis and now by the Americans also. But where is the guarantee that this shield of Weinberger will not be used by the Israeli forces to wipe out the Palestinians once they have laid down their arms?

The press is citing the words of French External Relations Minister Cheysson, who stressed the need for an active and direct part to be played by the United Nations in settling the Lebanese problem. Speaking in the National Assembly, the minister said: The French position is that we want the establishment of the international forces in Lebanon to be controlled by the United Nations. We feel that the PLO should continue to be a political partner.

ISRAELI 'GENOCIDE', U.S. SUPPORT CRITICIZED

PM081557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 82 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov article under the rubric: "Our Commentaries": "Accused of Genocide"]

[Text] Israel's barbarous aggression against Lebanon has now been going on for 1 month. The United States is backing the aggressor. It is precisely the United States that has supplied Tel Aviv's invasion army with everything necessary -- from political support by way of vetoing UN Security Council resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from the territory of sovereign Lebanon to the most barbarous means of exterminating people. Napalm, cluster and ball-bearing bombs designed specially to destroy the peaceful population, 850 kg HE bombs and chemical weapons -- Israel has obtained all this from the United States. It has also provided the Tel Aviv military with ultramodern offensive weapons -- from fighter-bombers equipped with the latest missiles and radar to tanks and missile installations.

The results of the aggression, if you number them in human lives, stun you with their senseless crulety. "Hundreds of peaceful inhabitants are dying in Lebanon every day," the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS writes. "What we have here is the deliberate annihilation of people, most veritable genocide."

The exact word! During 1 month of aggression in Lebanon tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese have been killed and injured. Every day brings more and more reports of the aggressors' criminal actions -- napalm is used to burn peaceful inhabitants out of the basements of half-destroyed buildings, and people are "smoked" out of shelters with toxic substances and driven into concentration camps. The Israeli military censor prohibits foreign correspondents from reporting the details of atrocities by the Zionist military. Only a few photographs of children injured and mutilated by splinters have gotten into the world press. Champions of "freedom of information" and "human rights" are trying their best to conceal from the world public their crimes against humanity. Having planted the stamp of the Israeli military censor on almost the entire bourgeois press, the Zionists are trying to convince the world, as Moshe Arens, Israeli ambassador to the United States, has done, that their invasion of Lebanon is "the most humane invasion in modern history." Surely only Goebbels' fascist department went as far as such cynicism!

The associations with the somber times of the fascist invasion are not accidental here. The Zionists are resolving the "Palestinian question" in just the same way as the Nazis tried to solve the "Jewish question," the "Gypsy problem" and the "problems" of the Slavs and other "non-Aryans" -- with the method of total extermination, genocide. "Great Israel" is being created using the same methods cursed by the peoples as the "great Germany" of the "Third Reich" -- by means of aggression and territorial seizures and on the bones and blood of other peoples.

The genocide of the Palestinians has been planned with the same care as General Sharon's tank breakthroughs. And it is no accident that the Israeli authorities, as became known back at the end of May this year, so zealously opposed the holding in June of an international conference on problems of genocide organized by Tel Aviv University. The conference did, in fact, take place, but the Zionists' crimes were not discussed there, as was only to be expected. It was not the time nor the place -- that was the opinion in "democratic" Israel, whose military was engaged in genocide not on a theoretical but a practical plane at the time of the conference.

Mankind's conscience can no longer tolerate these crimes! Israel and its transatlantic accomplice in the genocide of the Palestinians and the Lebanese must answer to the people's court!

ACADEMICIAN VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF EVENTS IN LEBANON

West Bank Annexation

LD072102 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Report on first of four talks by commentator Rafael Arutyunov with Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute]

[Text] Moscow radio commentator Rafael Arutyunov addressing Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said: The whole world now is disturbed by the tragedy taking place in Lebanon. We want to know your viewpoint about these events and your assessment of them.

Yevgeniy Primakov replied: Yes, the whole world actually is disturbed by the methods used in Lebanon by Israel with the Palestinians and the Lebanese. This shook me also, but I am not surprised; I am not surprised because what is happening in Lebanon was planned in Camp David.

Let us go back to the so-called Camp David process, or more correctly to the collusion of Camp David. It is now fully clear from which middle-of-the-road solution or bartering solution Camp David rose. Begin's government agreed to withdraw its forces from, and to dismantle its settlements in the Sinai. Begin did this despite the resistance of some Israeli groups, Gush Emunim for example, and despite the opposition of some members of the Israeli Government. Why? He primarily went ahead with this because as a result of Camp David Israel is able to settle and to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in one form or another. I repeat, in this form or another. Why in this form or another? Because the demographic element plays a role here. This element would create resistance to the direct annexation of the West Bank even by the Zionists, despite the oddness of this. I will clarify this idea.

Some 1.5 million Arabs live in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. More than half a million Arabs live in Israel. The total is more than 2 million. Three million Jews live in Israel. However, the Arabs multiply more rapidly than the Jews. Here lies the demographic element, since it functions in a manner such that Israel would lose after a time its Jewish character if the bank was directly annexed to it, that is, the basic aim of Zionism would be lost -- ensuring a Jewish majority in the state.

For this reason a large group of Zionist figures in Israel itself oppose the annexation of the West Bank and the strip. However, does this mean that Begin does not want the annexation? No. Begin wants to achieve this annexation. The problem facing him, however, is how to do this: by immediately evicting the Arab inhabitants from the Bank and the strip, or by acting the way, for example, Israel acted in 1948 when Begin was leading a group to Deir Yasin where more than 250 Arabs were simply wiped out? The loudspeakers of Begin's henchmen at times used to call on the Arabs to leave their homes under the threat of terrorism. The Israelis used to tell them: Go away if you do not want a repetition of what happened to the inhabitants of Deir Yasin. Thus the Zionist goal of obtaining land devoid of its people was realized. What about now? Tel Aviv is trying to do something else in the bank. It is using so-called moderate peaceful methods such as preventing the financing of the bank's universities by the Arab oil countries.

Our commentator Rafael Arutyunov asked for a clarification of this step.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said: The Israeli administration has prevented the financing. The aim is clear: It wants the young people, the most active and patriotic section among the Palestinian inhabitants to leave to study in other countries, in other higher institutions, including the other Arab countries in order to return afterward, as is customary.

Our commentator Rafael Arutyunov said: Of course, there are other solutions for -- if it is admissable to call it -- the demographic issue by Israel?

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov replied: There are actually other methods; the most important is setting up the network of Israeli settlements and extending them without any hindrance to tighten the noose around the Arabs of the bank and to impose domination over it, direct, complete and everlasting domination without formal annexation.

Our commentator asked Academician Yevgeniy Primakov to speak about the connection of all these plans and the Israeli actions with the Camp David deal.

Yevgeniy Primakov said: It is a direct connection. As soon as the Israeli forces, according to the Camp David accords, left the Sinai -- and some people in the West applauded Begin who generally withdrew his forces from the Sinai despite the resistance of many elements in Israel itself -- the Knesset at that time possibly under cover of this applause decided to prevent the dismantling of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank. This is a Knesset decision which commits every government, even that which succeeds that of Begin.

Our commentator Rafael Arutyunov asked: What could be achieved by this?

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov replied: To remove the issue of Israeli settlements from the upcoming talks about the political settlement in the Middle East. In other words, Israel is making preparations to dominate the bank and the strip.

Plans Against PLO

LD072122 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Report on second of four talks by commentator Rafael Arutyunov with Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute]

[Text] Our commentator Rafael Arutyunov says: In our previous talk we stopped at the fact that the Israeli Knesset made a decision prohibiting the liquidation of Israeli settlements in the West Bank. This came as a step along the road of providing the conditions finally to annex this area.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov replied: This is true. This step by Israel came as a result of Camp David. Behind this and before anything else stands the support which Israel received from the United States.

Our commentator Rafael Arutyunov said that maybe as a result of Camp David have come all of Israel's steps which are called creeping annexation, including the imposition of so-called autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It is common knowledge that all this sparked off new moves and strong protests by the inhabitants of the occupied territory.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said: It is very important that we point out that these unparalleled movements swept all the territory occupied by Israel, including the Golan Heights. They demonstrated to Tel Aviv that there is a very real force which opposes its plans, and by this I mean the PLO. It is known that the occupiers were not able to find any personality who would agree to cooperate with them to take the place of the PLO -- the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Israeli officials did not succeed in this matter despite their efficient political methods. In view of the fact that they failed, the Israeli Government became more inclined to opt for dealing a blow to the PLO positions. Thus the preparation began for the extensive aggression against Lebanon. There is no doubt that its preparation began long ago. It was aimed in the first place at the PLO, bearing in mind that the PLO has a bridgehead in the struggle against Israel only in Lebanon. This fact has its historical roots: In Lebanon and nowhere else were all the military capabilities of the PLO massed. A blow was dealt to these capabilities in particular.

And now I would like to complete the idea expressed earlier. It is that Israel received agreement for imposing complete and lasting control on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a reward under Camp David for withdrawing its forces from the Sinai. In order to achieve this aim Tel Aviv was granted freedom of action in carrying out any armed actions against the Arab states. Lebanon was the first target of these actions.

Academician Primakov said: Why do I say the prime target? Because I do not rule out that there will be other targets for Israeli aggression. It is noteworthy that I am not the only one who expresses this view. It was clear from various West European sources and also from the statements of Israeli personalities who represent the leftist Zionist dogma that Lebanon might be followed by Jordan. These sources say that Israel needs to take this step in order to seek a solution to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip issue.

Rafael Arutyunov asked: Why Jordan and not others?

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said in reply: Because Tel Aviv wants to weaken Jordan. Tel Aviv is also trying to weaken Syria. This is in order to realize the general political settlement on Israeli terms, and this is of course with the help of the United States. For this reason Egypt was taken out of the game and the blow was dealt to Lebanon.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov added: This view was confirmed by the nature of the Israeli operation in Lebanon. We have already said that one of the major aims was to exhaust the Palestinian Resistance movement -- indeed liquidate it and liquidate the PLO as a force waging the struggle, especially military struggle, against Israel for removing the traces of the Israeli aggression of 1967 -- or at least to turn the PLO into a purely political organization and purely a political force so that it might be ignored by Israel and the United States, bearing in mind that Tel Aviv and Washington still refuse to establish relations with the PLO and that they refuse to have contacts or talks with it.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov added: This is not the only aim behind the Israeli operation in Lebanon. The second aim, I believe, is to establish a new regime in Lebanon, form a new structure for authority, form a new government. And this is in order to let Lebanon become the second Arab state that would sign a separate treaty with Israel. It appears that Israel has all the capabilities to realize this plan. This is because the Israelis have serious and diversified enough relations with the rightist elements in Lebanon. And now Tel Aviv is trying to envigorate these relations despite the fact that this does not take place so easily in all cases. We must not forget that even among the rightist forces there are elements who are adopting a patriotic stance toward this question, and they refuse to cooperate with Israel and to be among Israel's agents. It should be observed that it is not easy to accept all this, nor is it an honorable or profitable thing to do for the future because the Arab world surrounds them, so I believe that the Israelis do not have the direct means of using all the rightist elements. Nevertheless, Israel has been using some of the rightist elements, and they have close relations with them. Israel wants to use this means to establish a new regime in Lebanon, as I already stated, so that this regime completely changes the situation in Lebanon and drags Lebanon to a separate treaty with Israel.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said in conclusion that the aims of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon are not confined to this.

Israeli Intentions

LD072202 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Report on third of four talks by Commentator Rafael Arutyunov with Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute]

[Text] Commentator Rafael Arutyunov says: Today we continue our talk about the objectives of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

We have already touched upon the intentions of Israel toward the Palestinians and Lebanese; let us now examine in detail the Israeli schemes against Lebanon. It is said that a map representing greater Israel is hanging in the Israeli Knesset showing southern Israel [as heard] as part of the Israeli territories.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said: In this respect I would like to draw attention to an important issue: In the present circumstances Israel cannot annex southern Lebanon. It will achieve this in other ways, probably through the extension of Haddad's ministate. It is noteworthy that when it started the aggression against Lebanon, 2 days after Israel captured Beaufort Castle, a meeting took place in this castle situated outside the borders of the territories of Haddad's ministate. Begin, Sharon and Haddad took part in the meeting. Begin and Sharon made Haddad leave the ministate and met him outside its borders. What did that mean? It appears that Israel has plans for the extension of Haddad's ministate in the event Tel Aviv is unable to bring all Lebanon under Israel's control.

It is known that Tel Aviv seeks to ensure an agreement on the partition of Lebanon into regions whereby Lebanon would keep its territorial integrity as a matter of form, but in fact it would be divided into regions under a central leadership closely linked to Israel through a so-called peace agreement.

Academician Primakov added: I repeat that if it proves to be unable to bring Lebanon under control, Israel would be able to resort to extending Haddad's ministate. I do not believe that Israel would directly annex these Lebanese territories to the Zionist entity because of protests by the international public against it as an aggressor.

Commentator Rafael Arutyunov said: This is clear, but with regard to another aspect of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, that is, the anti-Syrian activities, what do you think about this?

Academician Primakov said: I want to remind you of the days when the Israeli aggression against Lebanon began. Our listeners will remember that Israel's objective at the beginning, as announced by the Israeli command, was to advance 40 km into Lebanon's territories in order to eliminate Palestinian strongholds and to ensure the security of northern Israel from Palestinian fire. The operation in Lebanon was codenamed "Peace in Galilee." But when it arrived at the 40-km limit Israel did not stop. Some personalities who trust Israeli communiques were surprised, but there was no cause for surprise because Tel Aviv already knew that it would not stop after crossing the 40-km boundary.

It was at this precise period that Philip Habib, the American envoy, arrived in Damascus and began to persuade the Syrians not to take any firm measures against Israel, promising that Israel would not touch the Syrian forces stationed in the Lebanese territories as part of the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon. Furthermore, papers said that Washington's envoy (?carried) a letter with him for the Syrian leader from Begin in which the latter asked that no decisive measures be taken against Israel. Under this cover Israel dealt a blow to the Syrian forces.

Israel weakened the Syrians' vigilance and dealt them a blow. It follows from this that Israel had formulated for the aggression against Lebanon a comprehensive plan with multiple objectives. It was according to this plan that Israel was to have launched its aggression against Lebanon.

Commentator Rafael Arutyunov asked the following: Why was Israel able to achieve all this? Undoubtedly, the point in question was primarily the U.S. role in his savage war in Lebanon.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said: Of course, the United States is considered a major power standing behind Israel.

Commentator Rafael Arutyunov told Academician Primakov: [Word indistinct] I would like to hear your view about the contradictions between the United States and Israel, about which the United States likes to talk.

Academician Primakov said: It would be naive to believe that there are no contradictions between the United States and Israel, but their positions are fundamentally in full agreement. In fact, the United States relies on Israel as its main ally in the Middle East region, and the United States uses Israel as a base for expanding its influence, and as a military and political base by whose means it seeks to bring under control the whole situation in the region.

Rafael Arutyunov asked: What are the essential differences between the United States and Israel?

Academician Primakov answered: The United States is currently following the line of achieving a rapprochement between Israel and the Arab conservative regimes, which is one of the basic orientations of the foreign policy practiced by the United States in the Middle East. And of course in order to achieve a rapprochement between Israel and the Arab conservative regimes, there should be a strengthening of the American positions in the countries ruled by these conservative regimes. For this reason, the United States is obliged to take measures like delivering arms to Saudi Arabia. Of course, the reinforcement of the defensive capabilities of Saudi Arabia is not to the liking of the Israeli extremists who want to have before them disarmed Arabs. On this issue there are some differences between the United States and Israel.

There is also another issue: If Israel engages in extremist acts likely to obstruct this American game, then the United States tries somehow to curb these acts so that extremist expansionist signs may not clearly manifest themselves and impede this American game. But in all cases the United States backs the essence of the Israeli policy in all domains. As an example we would mention how the United States showed its reaction to Israel's bombing of the nuclear reactor near Baghdad. When the wave of denunciation and protests swept across the world, the United States could not stand with arms folded; it temporarily stopped its aircraft deliveries to Israel, but this embargo was abrogated 2 weeks later and American aircraft were delivered to Israel again without any clamor. Isn't this evidence of the fact that the United States in no circumstances stops its arms deliveries to Israel? Doesn't this indicate the persistance of the pro-Israeli U.S. line? The United States gives full support to Israel's aggression against Lebanon. The United States stood by the side of Israel during the voting at the UN Security Council and at the United Nations General Assembly special session, and it voted against the motions calling for an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories. This is the U.S. Middle East policy.

U.S. Participation

LD072244 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Report on fourth of four talks by Commentator Rafael Arutyunov with Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute]

[Text] Commentator Arutyunov said: In the last talk we dealt with the permanent U.S. backing for the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion. I would like to pursue this topic because this backing has now assumed an unprecedented scale since most objective followers of the events describe U.S. conduct as direct participation in Israel's barbarous war in Lebanon. So there are new elements in the Reagan administration's Middle East policy.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov said that among these new elements are the U.S. attempts to include the whole Middle East dispute in its international strategy.

Our commentator Rafael Arutyunov asked Primakov to explain this idea.

Primakov said: I would like to take our listeners back to the time when new elements, linked with keeping away from international detente and turning toward the escalation of international tension, emerged in the U.S. strategic concepts. Weinberger, the current defense secretary, has said something to the effect that the U.S. military strategy is, and these are his words, the hard conflict with the Soviet Union on both the international and the regional levels at the same time.

I repeat: on both the international and the regional levels, at the same time. What does this mean?

Academician Primakov said this means that even in conditions of the absence of international conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, Washington hopes for a limited conflict with the Soviet Union in this or that area and seeks to adjust these areas in a manner compatible with such a conflict. Hence the concepts of the so-called limited nuclear wars emerged. These nuclear wars could assume a local nature. With regard to the Middle East it means this: that the United States is beginning to exploit increasingly the regional conflict which exists here in the objectives of the conflict with the Soviet Union. Indeed this was reflected in the deliberations that took place in U.S. scientific circles [as heard].

In the past it used to be the case that U.S. policy should be directed toward the settlement of disputes in its own interest. But today a new concept has emerged to the effect that U.S. policy should ensure control over the disputes without resolving them. This is a completely new and very important element. The truth is, this is what the United States is now doing in the Middle East. It is trying to control the existing situation in the Middle East in a manner that would guarantee, without leading to a clash with the Soviet Union, the consolidation of its positions and the protection of its interests in the region contrary to the interests of the other countries, particularly the Arab countries. We see this in the U.S. attempts to impose strategic cooperation on the Arabs in addition to strategic cooperation with Israel. This aim is at the top of the list. It is for this aim that the United States is arming Israel and is struggling against the Arab regimes not to its liking. This means the introduction of the regional disputes in the system of the American policy of conflict with the Soviet Union at international level.

Commentator Rafael Arutyunov said: In this connection I believe we must draw attention to the nature of the policy of the United States [as heard] in the Middle East which totally contradicts this; it is directed totally toward justly solving the Middle East dispute and toward the establishment of permanent peace based definitely on the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples. This line meets with great appreciation among the Arab world since it is a very important factor toward the success of the just Arab cause.

Academician Primakov said: When we return to the events in Lebanon, we must regrettably note that the reaction of the Arab countries to them is not equal; it is not in proportion to the danger and forms of action which Israel is carrying out in Lebanon, and to all the Israeli aggression and to the role which the United States is playing in this aggression. It is an indisputable fact that the Arab League council in Tunis failed to agree on a united Arab stance on the events in Lebanon. There are no firm actions against Israel and its supporters. This is contrary to the state of affairs in 1973 and not a repetition of them.

Academician Primakov said: I believe that this is proof of a specific change by the political authority of several Arab countries toward the right and an indication that the conservative elements in these countries are gaining strength.

Our conversation with Academician Yevgeniy Primakov came to a conclusion.

Commentator Rafael Arutyunov asked in conclusion: Does Academician Yevgeniy Primakov intend to continue writing his famous book: The Anatomy of the Middle East Dispute?

Yevgeniy Primakov replied: I believe that the basic deductions of this book are still as a whole maintaining their importance in relation to the present as well, and that life proves how right these deductions are. Now I will start collecting materials, and I want to start writing the next book whose title might be: The History of a Deal. In this book I will deal with the preparations and the realization of the so-called Camp David process so far. After finishing this book I will return to the Anatomy of the Middle East Dispute and complete it, and I will try for a second edition. These are my plans.

SYRIAN CP ORGAN ON SOVIET BACKING FOR ARABS

PM081049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Not in Words But in Deeds"]

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jul -- Events associated with Israel's new aggression, which is being perpetrated with the support of American imperialism, have again confirmed that the Soviet Union remains the Arab peoples' sincere friend, says an editorial article in the Syrian Communists' newspaper NIDAL ASH-SHA'B.

In the first hours of the aggression against Lebanon, it notes, the USSR stated its clear, principled position. Condemning Tel Aviv's barbarous actions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, it demanded the immediate withdrawal of the interventionists' troops from Lebanese soil. The Soviet Government statement on this question stressed particularly that events in the Near East are taking place in close proximity to the Soviet Union's southern borders and that the USSR takes the Arabs' side not in words but in deeds.

The forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, the article notes, are constantly channeling their efforts into undermining Soviet-Syrian friendship in the conditions which have arisen and depriving the Arab national liberation movements of their true ally. But these intrigues are doomed to failure. The Syrian people are well aware that the struggle against imperialism and Zionism requires the further strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union and their development in the political, economic and military spheres.

SCHOLARS LAUD RESULTS OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

NC071422 Moscow In Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The Moscow international scientific conference on important and pressing problems in Asia today has ended. Scholars and social and political personalities from 19 countries of the Asian Continent diligently participated in discussions about problems of security, economic and social progress and the Soviet Union's relations with Asian countries.

In their speeches, Soviet and foreign scholars devoted great attention to the special aspects of Iran's revolution and its future progress and development. Our correspondent, who was present at this conference, recorded the remarks by (Aratyun Arabajan), doctor in history and dean of one of the branches of the Institute of Orientology at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to which we invite you to listen.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Persian translation] Dr Arabajan says: When analyzing and assessing the Iranian revolution, we should bear in mind that this revolution took place at a time when the world already had long not been the world in which absolute imperialist domination existed. The Iranian revolution took place in a world with a global socialist system, and from the very beginning of the Iranian people's heroic struggles against monarchy and U.S. imperialism, the socialist countries expressed their deep sympathies with the Iranian people's struggles. The Iranian revolution, which ended monarchy and the authoritativeness of world imperialism, has opened up a new phase in the history of Iran's economic progress and has placed new economic, political and social duties before the newly formed Iranian republic. In turn, all these elements bring up new problems for us, the orientologists, which we should solve by resorting to historic pragmatism. [end recording]

In the interval between the two sessions of the conference on sciences, our correspondent talked with Dr (Vladimir Li), dean of one of the branches of the Institute of Orientology of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and asked him some questions. During this discussion, Dr (Li) told how Iran's revolution was assessed by conference participants and said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Persian translation] The participants in this conference attach great value to the freedom-seeking and anti-imperialist spirit of the Iranian revolution and state that this revolution is part of the common struggle of Asian nations, and of all developing countries for freedom, independence and social progress. Of course, this revolution is progressing under extremely difficult and complex conditions. Strong struggle has started within the country on the choice of ways for progress and methods in rehabilitating the national economy and in creating a new management system. This struggle is continuing because the rule has been undertaken by a revolutionary cadre which lacks sufficient experience in the management of social processes, which is not an easier task than the revolution and armed uprising.

Soviet scholars believe that Iran's revolution is part of the universal revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle. They believe that this revolution inflicted, and is inflicting, strong blows on imperialism, that it is forcing imperialism into maneuvering and is attracting its forces and reserves [as heard]. In this way, Iran's revolution is playing its part in ensuring peace. The downfall of the monarchy, which was the hearth for the escalation of tension and military conflicts in Asia, has played its part in ensuring social progress. Therefore, when scholars study Iran's revolution and assess its democratic and progressive aspect, they fully believe that this revolution will overcome the difficulties it is facing and then ascend. Soviet scholars have regarded Iran's revolution as one of the most outstanding social revolutions of the present age, and this is why we are with the Iranian people, who are now progressing in this revolution. [end recording]

BREZHNEV MESSAGE ON ALGERIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD041150 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front party, Comrade Chadli Bendjedid. The message runs:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet people and on my own behalf, I send you, the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front party and the whole friendly Algerian people cordial congratulations and the best of wishes on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

Algeria's independence was won in long heroic struggle of the Algerian people, who recorded a bright page in the history of the liberation anti-imperialist movement.

The Algerian people marks the remarkable date with successes in building a new life, in carrying out socio-economic transformations.

We note with satisfaction that the Algerian People's Democratic Republic continues playing a significant role in the struggle of Arab and African peoples against imperialism and reaction. The profound confidence in the Soviet Union is that in the present-day international situation, which grew complicated as a result of the adventurist course of the imperialist circles with the United States as the head, unity of action and cohesion of all progressive, peace-loving anti-imperialist forces assumes the decisive significance.

Consistently carrying into life the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among nations, the Soviet Union will continue strengthening and developing all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation with Algeria for the good of our countries, in the interests of consolidation of universal peace and international security.

I wish you, Comrade President, good health and happiness. And also well-being and prosperity to the friendly Algerian people."

POLITICAL CRISIS IN ARGENTINA CONTINUES

PM090821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul -- Div Gen (Ret) Reynaldo Bignone today took office as president of Argentina. His candidacy was proposed by the Ground Forces Command, which stressed in a special communique that it is assuming the political leadership of the country.

The president announced the formation of a cabinet of ministers including both the military and civilians. Juan Aguirre Lanari, former Argentine ambassador to Venezuela, has been appointed foreign minister.

Soon after his appointment as head of state, R. Bignone held a meeting with leaders of the country's political parties.

He stated that his government's main aim is to normalize the situation in the country and return to constitutional rule. The president said that he intends to hand over power no later than March 1984 to whoever wins a general election.

Analyzing the present situation in Argentina, political observers agree that R. Bignone's entry into office does not mean the end of the country's political crisis. In this context the press, radio nad television point to the fact that the country's air force and naval command did not agree to the candidacy of any army representative for the post of head of state.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ARGENTINE POLITICS, ECONOMY

PM080903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Silantyev article: "Argentina's Troubled Days"]

[Excerpts] The Argentines are having an uneasy time. It is easy to understand their present feelings and anxieties brought about by the bloodshed in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and by the complex internal political situation.

It has to be said that the conflict over the islands came as no suprise to the Argentines. First, because it has a 150-year history, being an important part of the country's past, which is studied in school from childhood; second, politicians and the press have never let the Anglo-Argentine dispute drop out of sight. On visiting Buenos Aires I have always witnessed a great interest in this issue. I have also visited an industrial exhibition where the configuration of the flowerbed laid out in front of one of the pavilions copied out the outline of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. An appropriate inscription informed the uninitiated.

A venerable journalist in Buenos Aires told me that the coals of the Anglo-Argentine conflict, which had been smoldering for decades, immediately turned red hot as soon as Argentina began insistently demanding of London their decolonization in accordance with UN documents. However, Argentina's demands were not in the nature of an ultimatum, and the dispute over the islands was not the primary problem in the country's political life. The Argentines were most concerned by the complex internal political situation.

The military governments, which have now been in power for more than 6 years, promised to return the country to constitutional rule by means of holding a dialogue with representatives of broad public circles. The disbanded parliament has not functioned since the military coup in the country in March 1976; many civilian posts in the government are held by military men, who appoint the country's president from among the generals, and the parties' activities have been suspended and in individual cases banned. In the past year or two Argentina has come up against great economic difficulties. The army of the unemployed has grown sharply, and the slump in production has been making itself felt increasingly palpably in certain sectors of the economy.

As regards relations with the external world, the military government, emphasizing "spiritual kinship" with the West and supporting the developing countries' desires, has expanding economic ties with various countries on an equitable basis, regardless of their sociopolitical system. The change of incumbent in Washington's White House initially prompted the hope in Buenos Aires that there would also be an improvement in Argentine-American relations, undermined by the Carter administration. Reagan's emissaries, who took to visiting Buenos Aires, promised to restore them, but on certain terms. It was a question, as the American press wrote, of Argentina abandoning trade with the Soviet Union, taking the U.S. side in the "El Salvador crisis" and agreeing to participate in SATO -- the aggressive military bloc for the South Atlantic planned by the Pentagon after the pattern and likeness of NATO. The Washington POST frankly wrote that "Argentina held a significant place in the plans of American strategists, who allocated to it the role of a pioneer in various kinds of strategic measures -- from naval surveillance of the South Atlantic to support for and training of anticommunist forces throughout Central America."

Having secured Washington's open support, London seemed to decide that the complex situation in Argentina and the economic troubles would make the Argentine Government unconditionally accept the British ultimatum to restore the status quo on the islands. Buenos Aires rejected the ultimatum and sought to settle the dispute by peaceful means. Various Argentine political parties, the trade unions and students supported the government's actions aimed at rebuffing those people who like to resort to force from the shores of Albion. The people's old ideas about Argentina's friends and enemies began to change in their consciousness. For a long time the Argentines had been intimidated with the mythical "communist threat," while it in fact turned out that the country's security was threatened by those who only yesterday were passing themselves off as well-wishers and people of like mind.

A certain reappraisal of values also seems to be taking place in Argentina's ruling circles. As the capital's newspaper CLARIN writes, Argentina has recalled its representatives from the Inter-American Defense Board, which is an instrument for implementing U.S. policy in the region, and refused to participate in the Pentagon's militarist programs, including the joint annual "Unitas" naval exercises. The Argentine officers being trained in U.S. military schools in the Panama Canal Zone have also been recalled.

The conflict showed that the Argentine Army had to deal with a strong external enemy. The country's new president appointed by the military -- retired Gen Reynaldo Bignone -- declared a few days ago that a solution to the Anglo-Argentine dispute cannot be reached until Britain agrees to talks and recognizes Argentine sovereignty over the islands.

As commentators point out, stronger anti-American feelings than anti-British feelings now predominate in Argentina. They account for this by saying that Britain has long been arguing with Argentina over the islands, and its position is known. But Washington constantly suggested to the Argentines that it was a "loyal friend," and they expected assistance and support from it. Suddenly it went over openly and unconditionally to the interventionist's camp. A document of the country's recently created "Association of Youth Organizations" condemns the abetting role of the United States as "London's chief imperialist ally with its own interests in the South Atlantic, pursuing in Latin America just as interventionist and exploitative a policy as Britain."

London, which was threatening to teach the Argentines a lesson, really has taught one "lesson," and not just to the Argentines but also to the peoples of all developing countries: the united front of imperialist states -- NATO allies -- came out against one, albeit not a small, developing country. The forces proved unequal.

The mighty blow of a NATO (read: American) fist in a British glove in fact struck Argentina. Without the broad military and technical assistance of the United States, which supplied the British with fuel, ammunition, transport aircraft and also intelligence data, the assault on Port Stanley, in the opinion of the Western press, would have dragged on for a long time.

It is clear that it was not to defend the "rights" of the less than 2,000 inhabitants of the Falklands that London sent its squadron to the shores of Argentina. By all accounts, NATO strategists need the archipelago as an important military base controlling the South Atlantic seaways. As a result, imperialism's military forces will be targeted on Argentina and other Latin American countries from the islands.

Argentina's troubled days are not over. The vitally important questions of the democratization of political life, which had been pushed into the background by the armed conflict, have now assumed still greater acuteness. Demands for an immediate return to constitutional rule have intensified in the country. The new president has met with the leadership of the political parties and promised to implement urgent political changes during a limited transitional period.

The key question of the islands' decolonization in accordance with UN decisions has not been resolved with the cessation of hostilities on the islands, and the object of the dispute between Britain and Argentina, which led to this bloodshed, has not been liquidated. A hotbed of international tension posing a threat to general security remains in the South Atlantic.

KISELEV-LED DELEGATION WINDS UP BRAZIL VISIT

Tour of Country

PM081007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "The Visit Continues"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 29 Jun -- The Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by T.Ya. Kiselev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, which is here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the National Congress Chamber of Deputies, has made a tour of the country.

The Soviet guests went to Manaus, Belo Horizonte, Ouro Preto and Rio de Janeiro. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by Minas Gerais and Rio de Janerio state governors F. Pereira and A. Chagas Freitas.

The Soviet parliamentarians were very interested to see the historical monuments of Ouro Preto. It was at the end of the 18th century that this city witnessed the emergence of the country's first ever broad movement for independence. It was headed by Brazilian national hero Tirandentes.

Yesterday the visitors from the USSR returned to Brasilia.

PRAVDA Wrap-Up

PM081427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 4

["On the Visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation to Brazil" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by T.Ya. Kiselev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, visited Brazil 20-29 June this year at the invitation of Deputy Nelson Marchezan, president of the Chamber of Deputies. The delegation comprised USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies G.I. Vashchenko, N.N. Inozemtsev, V.I. Semenov and A.V. Khachatryan.

The delegation was received by Gen Joao Figueiredo, president of Brazil. The president was given a message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on a number of international problems and on prospects for the development of Soviet-Brazilian relations.

The delegation was also received by Aureliano Chaves, vice president of Brazil, Nelson Marchezan, president of the Chamber of Deputies, Jarbas Passarinho, president of the federal Senate, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, foreign minister, A. Delfin Neto, chief of the planning secretariat of the presidency; and Raimondo Dinis, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Soviet parliamentarians familiarized themselves with the activity of the country's supreme legislative organ. During the meetings with high representatives of the Brazilian authorities they were also informed of important political, economic and social aspects of Brazilian life.

In addition to Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited Amazonas, administrative center of (Amazonka) State [as published]; Belo Horizonte, administrative center of Minas Gerais State; Rio de Janeiro, administrative center of Rio de Janeiro State; and Ouro Preto in Manas Gerais State, where meetings and talks were held with governors and prefects.

During the talks the Soviet deputies described the main avenues of USSR domestic and foreign policy and the Soviet Union's peace initiatives contained, in particular, in the recent speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, head of the Soviet state, and in his message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. They noted that the enhancement of Brazil's role and prestige in the international arena is one of the factors exerting a positive influence on the development of international relations.

The Soviet and Brazilian parliamentarians stressed the importance of broadening Soviet-Brazilian cooperation and their interest in strengthening peace.

The sides advocated the further broadening of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Brazilian National Congress Chamber of Deputies, contacts which promote mutual understanding and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed sincere gratitude for the hospitality shown it on Brazilian soil.

The Soviet delegation conveyed the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation to a delegation of the Brazilian National Congress Chamber of Deputies to make an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

SHEVARDNADZE REPORT ON SCIENCE, PRODUCTIVITY

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[Report by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum (14-15 May 1982)]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum examined the Central Committee Bureau report presented by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on the Georgian party organization's tasks in concentrating efforts on the further development of science and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the republic's economy in the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions contained in the speeches at the festivities in Tbilisi.

Today, we publish the full text of the report, which was prepared by the Central Committee Bureau with regard for the proposals and amplifications submitted in the course of its discussions, and also Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's closing remarks at the plenum approved as the report of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum, which the plenum addresses to the republic party organization.

Comrades!

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum addresses the republic party organization with the report "The Georgian Party Organization's Tasks in Concentrating Efforts on the Further Development of Science and the Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress in the Republic's Economy."

The Central Committee believes that particular significance is attached to this plenum inasmuch as it assembled, first, shortly after the 10th anniversary of the CPSU Central Committee decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom and, second, a year after the festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party.

While noting with great satisfaction the profound positive changes that have occurred in the last 10 years in socioeconomic development, in the recuperation of the moral-psychological climate in the republic and in the upsurge of the people's spiritual culture, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee sees its immediate task in consolidating the successes that have been scored and striving for a new, even greater upsurge of our entire economy.

The path toward this -- and the CPSU Central Committee decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom draws attention to this -- lies in the concentration of scientific research on the most important problems of scientific-technical progress and development of the fundamental sciences and in the increased efficiency of the work of institutes, departments and laboratories.

Now, a year after Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's arrival for the Tbilisi festivities, when it was noted that our republic's contribution to the country's common property was growing constantly, that things in Georgia were coming along fine and that matters here were going well, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee sees as its main, cardinal task to ensure that in the next few years Georgia, as Leonid Ilich said, catches up in certain essential indicators of economic development.

The path toward this again lies in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the emergence of all sectors of the economy, as required by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, at the outer limits of science and technology.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum examined the party organization's most urgent tasks through the prism of a further refinement of party leadership of science and scientific-technical progress in the economy.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, the role of science in all spheres of the life of society grows immeasurably. The long-term, historically important task advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress of organically linking the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system of the economy becomes increasingly urgent.

The contemporary scientific-technical revolution is a universal process. But the socioeconomic functions of scientific-technical progress change fundamentally depending on the social system.

"We communists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "proceed from the fact that it is only under the conditions of socialism that the scientific-technical revolution acquires the correct direction corresponding to the interests of man and society. In turn, it is only on the basis of the accelerated development of science and technology that the final tasks of the social revolution -- the completed communist society -- can be accomplished."

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the economy's transition to an intensive path of development together with the steady ongoing development of the economy, the more rational use of the country's production potential, the utmost economies in all types of resources and an improvement in work quality were cited at the 26th CPSU Congress as being among the main conditions for the accomplishment of the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan, which is securing a further growth in the Soviet people's well-being.

The communists and working people of the republic know that this Central Committee plenum was a long time in preparation. And this only testifies for the umpteenth time to the responsibility, seriousness, carefulness and cautiousness with which we approached even an examination of the question of a refinement of party and state leadership of science and scientific-technical progress and a determination of the tasks for concentrating the Georgian party organization's efforts on the further development of science and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the republic's economy.

Such lengthy preparation for the plenum is also explained by the fact that science does not brook rushed conclusions, hasty assessments, unskilled directives and, even less, crude interference. Science and the people of science, the creators of the scientific-technical revolution, demand a competent and at the same time profoundly respectful approach.

Mention should also be made of the fact that all of us -- scientists, managers and party and state workers -- must be inwardly prepared for a big and serious discussion of the problems of increasing the efficiency of scientific research and science's integration with production.

It can now be stated with confidence that our republic's scientists approach the tasks of the further development of science and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress from truly party-minded standpoints and that our party workers and management personnel are, for their part, displaying a really scientific approach to questions of organizational and political work in the scientific establishments and primary party organizations and on a rayon, city, oblast and republic-wide scale.

Constant quest for the close unification of the scientific and party-minded and party-minded and scientific approaches and this organic fusion is one of the biggest gains we have achieved in the 10 years that have elapsed since the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom.

We consider it very important that the report submitted by the Central Committee Bureau to the sixth plenum and the measures with respect to scientific-technical progress were sent out ahead of time and that all participants in the plenum were able to familiarize

themselves with them, the corresponding work groups subsequently being formed from among the participants, and that in the process of the preparations and in the course of the plenum hundreds of different proposals, observations and recommendations and thoughts worthy of attention on how we should continue the development of science and speed up scientific-technical progress in the republic were received.

Special consultation commissions were formed under the auspices of each work group made up of party workers and authoritative scientists and specialists of the corresponding field. The commissions studied and analyzed literally every proposal and every observation and communicated their opinion to the leaders of the party groups. The observations, proposals and corrections that the consultation commissions deemed acceptable were submitted for discussion by the party groups and subsequently studied by a special group of experts made up of leaders of the republic Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology and scientific establishments and VUZ's. Many proposals are reflected in this report.

Preparations for the plenum once again showed graphically that many questions have accumulated in the sphere of science and scientific-technical progress that require immediate solution. And the time has now come when the party organization and all communists of the republic must make a decisive turn, a 180-degree turn, toward problems of science and scientific-technical progress and the practical implementation of the achievements of science.

The time has come when the Georgian CP Central Committee and the entire republic party organization are confronted with the task of approaching questions connected with the further development of science and technology and the practical use of their achievements comprehensively and from broad and high-minded party positions.

The Central Committee plenum assembled:

First, to determine the paths of the further development and the increased efficiency of science itself, a strengthening of its material-technical and research facilities and an improvement in the conditions of the creative work of our scientists and scientific collectives;

Second, to chart the main directions of and realistic methods for combining the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system of the economy and to find the optimum forms for integrating science and production, taking account of the specific features of the republic's economy; and

Third, to analyze the existing structure of the management of science and scientific-technical progress in the republic, evaluate its strong and weak points and determine the main links by taking hold of which it will be possible to draw out the entire "science-production" chain.

And finally, what is most important, on the basis of the further development of science and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, to achieve a sharp rise in the level of production intensification and the growth of labor productivity and, consequently, a further upsurge of the economy and culture.

The Georgian CP Central Committee deems it necessary to mention that some questions broached in the report cannot be solved without the participation of the corresponding union authorities whereas others are of a discussion nature and are being submitted as a statement thereof.

The report reflects much of what is proposed in the flood of letters that continues to reach the Central Committee in connection with the decision on the convening of this plenum and publications of the republic press, letters that have initiated extensive discussion of scientific problems in close connection with the practical tasks of further developing the economy.

I

The Georgian CP Central Committee expresses the firm confidence that this plenum will initiate a decisive improvement in party leadership of science and scientific-technical progress. Our confidence is based on entirely realistic factors: highly skilled scientific-technical personnel, the high proportion of the population with higher and secondary education employed in the national economy, the impressive economic potential, which has increased particularly in the decade since the CPSU Central Committee decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom, the activity and enthusiasm of all working people and our entire people and, finally, the fighting capacity of the republic party organization. Many of these propositions have been analyzed in detail and substantiated at our congresses and plenums and meetings of the party-economic aktiv.

I would like today to dwell in detail on the state of our science and its achievements and possibilities. The republic has more than 150 scientific establishments employing tens of thousands of persons. These include more than 1,300 doctors and approximately 9,000 candidates of sciences. Georgia's scientists are making a fitting contribution to the development of all Soviet science. Speaking at the Tbilisi festivities, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev assessed their work and their successes highly.

In 60 years, science in Soviet Georgia has risen to a qualitatively new level, having created a firm foundation for the republic's rapid economic and social development and for a strong new upsurge of its ancient and distinctive and, as Leonid Ilich said, "in many respects unique national culture.

Georgian science has deep historical roots, and its prestige is high. In Soviet Georgia, science has developed and continues to develop on the one hand under the salutory influence of the country's major scientific centers, primarily Moscow and Leningrad. On the other, the republic's scientists are enriching the development of many branches of national science with their scientific ideas. This dialectical unity contains the driving force of progress and genuinely scientific creativity.

The collaboration of the scientists of Russia and Georgia is traditional. It was precisely thanks to their close relations and mutual enrichment that the dream of progressive figures of Georgian culture concerning the creation in Georgia of an independent scientific center was realized and became a reality. Some 40 years ago, in February 1941, the Georgian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences was transformed into the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences. A new era and a new epoch in the development of science in the republic began. A number of studies of our scientists have won universal recognition, and the results of many works are being applied extensively in the economy of Georgia and the whole country.

An outstanding contribution to the development of science has been made by I.A. Dzhavakhishvili, N.A. Muskhelishvili, I.S. Beritashvili, I.V. Vekua and other of our top scientists. The Georgian mathematical and physiological schools have won world renown, and the scientific achievements of Georgian mechanicians, physicists and astronomers, geographers, geologists and geophysicists, chemists, metallurgists, biologists, medical men, agrarian scientists, historians, philosophers, psychologists, linguists and orientalists, literary and art critics and so forth are universally recognized. Many works of Georgia's scientists have been awarded Lenin and USSR prizes and have been published in Russian and translated into the languages of the USSR peoples and into foreign languages. In recent years, four of our scientists have been elected corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The USSR Committee for Inventions and Discoveries recently registered two scientific discoveries -- the phenomenon of the total reconstruction of the wave pattern of an electromagnetic field and regulation of cerebral circulation by the main and pial arteries -- whose authors are Sh.D. Kakichashvili and G.I. Mchedlivshvili.

The last decade proved particularly fruitful for our science. Fulfilling the decisions of party congresses and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Georgia's scientists successfully studied the patterns of the development of nature and society and increased their contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and an increase in production efficiency, a rise in the people's standard of living and their well-being and culture and the formation of Soviet man's communist world outlook.

In close collaboration with the workers of enterprises of industry, construction and agriculture and other sectors of the economy, groups of scientists of academic and sectorial scientific research institutes, VUZ departments and planning-design and planning-technological organizations are conducting research within the framework of republic comprehensive programs and tackling the most important national economic, scientific-technical and social problems.

Among the research that has been conducted in the academic institutes or with their participation, mention should be made of the work on increasing the efficiency of the extraction and comprehensive treatment of the manganese ores of the Chiatura deposit and the rational use of natural zeolites in industry and agriculture. An autoclave hydrometallurgical method has been developed to produce from the Madneulskiye copper concentrates and lean Chiatura manganese ores of high-quality copper powder and active manganese dioxide, which enables us to organize their national production. The technology of obtaining high-strength pig iron and new methods of the chemical metallization of materials and of obtaining powders of pure metals and their alloys has been assimilated.

Research is being conducted in the spheres of cybernetics, electronics and computers and in the creation of elements of cybernetic systems based on new physical principles. Specialized computer complexes for automated systems to control technological processes in the metallurgical, mining and chemical industries and to automate TETs and AES are being developed.

For the first time in world practice, groups of the republic Academy of Sciences Institute of Control Systems, the Avtomatprom All-Union Scientific Research Institute and the Pervouralsk new pipe plant have developed an adaptive system for the control of technological processes of pipe-rolling production. This list could be continued, and mention could be made, inter alia, of our scientists' achievements in the sphere of power engineering, machine building and so forth.

We attach particular significance to the fact that together with the further development of the basic sciences, a considerable increase has been achieved in the economic efficiency of scientific research. Whereas in the 9th 5-Year Plan the savings in industry from the introduction of scientific-technical achievements was the equivalent of R125 million, in the 10th 5-Year Plan this indicator was in excess of R217 million; the additional profit from the reduction in prime production costs constituted almost R150 million.

A number of sectorial scientific research institutes is working efficiently. These include the Sukhumi Physico-Technical Institute imeni Academician I.N. Vekua, which for successes in the development of science and the creation of new equipment was recently awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner, the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning-Design Institute of the Technology of Low-Capacity Electrical Machinery and a number of specialized design bureaus.

Very pertinent, promising research is being conducted in many departments of our VUZ's. This includes the development of a new method for the mechanical shaping of bar material and the creation of an original draw bench, the study of complex radioelectronic structures by circuit synthesis methods, interesting work in the sphere of photosynthesis and a number of other fields that have been studied in the Tbilisi State University, the Georgian and Kutaisi Polytechnic Institutes, the Georgian Zooveterinary Training-Research and Medical Institues and other VUZ's.

The republic's scientific research establishments are engaged in the comprehensive study of such important problems as the development of Kolkhida and saline land, plant protection, industrial fodder-production techniques and an increase in livestock productivity. The new Kolkhida tea variety has been created, the first Georgian simple corn hybrid has been zoned and a number of agricultural machines and apparatuses has been developed.

A considerable contribution has also been made by Georgia's scientists and planners to construction science -- the theory and practice of the engineering, design, planning and erection of buildings and installations, the layout and development of centers of population and the creation of new building materials and structures. It was precisely here that for the first time in construction practice lightweight concrete was applied and the modern procedure of designing earthquake-proof structures was developed. Thanks to science and our scientists, it was possible to build such unique engineering installations as the Ingurskaya GES and a number of residential and public buildings and sports facilities.

In recent years, our scientists have begun to participate more actively in the solution of social problems and the implementation of party policy aimed at securing a further growth in people's well-being. Pronounced successes have been scored in medicine, working people's health care, the development of resorts and environmental protection.

In particular, medical scientists have carried out fundamental research in studying the delicate structure of the brain and have developed a system of stage-by-stage diagnosis and differentiated treatment of different forms of epilepsy and new methods of microsurgery of the ear and larynx. Original methods of obtaining artificial blood and leukocytic interferon are being developed and new pharmacological agents, methods for the diagnosis and treatment of a number of diseases and so forth are being introduced.

This far from complete list testifies convincingly that the achievements of Georgia's scientists are unquestioned and that they are impressive and visible.

At the same time, it has to be said that for many years since developed somewhat one-sidedly here. There was a certain rupture between science and the practice of economic and cultural building and a rupture between theory and specific national economic tasks. The stubbornly rooted opinion that only "pure" science is real science and that practical returns therefrom are a matter of only secondary importance took its toll. The situation that had formerly taken shape in the republic was guilty of this, and certain leaders who failed to orient our scientists properly and direct them toward accomplishment of the most important national economic tasks were to blame. This led to a number of scientists losing sight of the correct line in their scientific search, failing to participate actively in the buildup of the republic's economic potential and, if you wish, losing their taste for national economic problems.

A few words have to be said here, however, about so-called "pure" science. The very emergence of science was brought about not only by man's age-old striving to know the laws of the development of nature and society but also production requirements. Production requirements and the state of the economy determine the development of science to a considerable extent today, too. This circumstance, and the fact that science influences the development of the production forces, conditions the interconnection and interaction of science and production.

Of course, science cannot and should not correspond only to present-day requirements of the moment; it outdistances and should outdistance them. However, basic research -- the scientific basis of technical progress -- applied research should be viewed as a single process in the conversion of general social knowledge into a direct production force. In addition, it has to be considered that the boundaries between fundamental and applied research today are frequently difficult to define and that the direct integration of science and production occurs, as a rule, at the stage of applied developments and when the finishing touches are being put to new equipment and technology.

And without the integration of science and production and without science's concrete influence on production forces, the means of production and manpower, talk about converting science into a direct production force remains just talk. We have a right to expect from scientists just such an approach, and we have a right to expect from science greater returns!

At the same time, we must state firmly and unequivocally that the foundation of scientific-technical progress always has been and remains science. Development of the basic sciences is what is most important. And everything that has been said earlier by no means signifies their underestimation. It is primarily a question of the fact that a certain discrepancy has formed here between the impressive results of basic research and its inadequate introduction in practice.

For this reason, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee considers it its main, primary line in this sphere to develop science in every possible way and to strive for the maximum acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the most efficient introduction of scientific achievements in life, in practice and in production.

II

To Intensify Development of the Economy, Increase Labor Productivity and Reach New Frontiers

Our main, principal task in developing the republic's economy in the current 5-year plan and the more distant future is to further intensify the economy and reduce to the maximum the gap between all-union and republic indicators of general economic development, in certain parameters exceeding the union average.

It was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress that leadership of the economy and securing an increase in the efficiency of the economy is the pivot of the party's entire activity. The primary path to the set goal, the achievement of union-average indicators of economic development and the further upsurge of Georgia's entire economy, lies primarily and mainly in a maximum increase in labor productivity.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote in this connection:

"Labor productivity is ultimately the most important and principal point for the victory of the new social system. Capitalism created a labor productivity unprecedented under serfdom. Capitalism may be finally conquered and will be finally conquered by the fact that socialism creates a new, higher labor productivity."

Labor productivity is a most important indicator measuring the fruitfulness and efficiency of concrete labor. Labor productivity growth is the pivot, basis and foundation of a sharp upsurge of economics and the entire economy of the republic.

In turn, the progress of science and technology are of determining significance for the growth of labor productivity. In this connection, K. Marx pointed out that "the productive force of labor is determined by a variety of circumstances, inter alia, the average degree of skill of the worker, the level of the development of science and the extent of its technological application, the social features of the production process, the dimensions and efficiency of the means of production and natural conditions."

In recent years, the rate of development of Georgia's economy has outpaced the union-average rate both as a whole and in labor productivity in particular. In 1981, labor productivity in industry increased 3.7 percent. This was more than envisaged by the plan and socialist pledges and 1 point higher than the union-average indicator. A labor savings of 80,500 persons, including more than 50,000, or 62.5 percent, of the total savings thanks to introduction of the achievements of science and technology, was obtained thanks to increased social labor productivity.

Nonetheless, the lag in the level of social labor productivity in our republic, which constitutes 85.3 percent of the union-average indicator, remains considerable. The lag in construction and agriculture is particularly great.

Unfortunately, far from everyone understands the decisive significance of an increase in labor productivity. The labor productivity level fell at 164 enterprises -- 1 out of every 5 -- in industry in the republic last year. A slackening of control over the dynamics of the number of workers and unstable labor productivity were the reason for the small growth in production at a number of enterprises. Mention should be made here of the unsatisfactory rate of introducing new forms of the organization of labor, shortcomings in its norming and losses of work time. Thus, the labor productivity level here is still low and is not providing for the necessary growth rate of production.

And the main factor causing the relatively low level of labor productivity in the republic is the underestimation of the role of scientific-technical progress and the need for the plan-based development of science and technology.

Scientific and technical innovations and advanced, progressive technology are being introduced too slowly and creakingly, it may be said, in a number of sectors of the economy. For example, the plan for the introduction of scientific-technical achievements in the republic economy in 1981 was fulfilled in terms of the number of measures 90.6 percent and in terms of the amount of work done 94.1 percent.

The extent of the introduction of new equipment and progressive technology is absolutely inadequate at enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry system, and serious shortcomings characterize the work of the construction and certain other ministries and departments in this field.

Only inattention to the introduction of the achievements of science and technology and means of the mechanization and automation of labor can explain the following fact: Whereas in 1975 the proportion of workers working with the help of machinery and mechanisms constituted 45.4 percent, in 1980 this indicator had fallen to 44.7 percent, and the proportion of manual workers increased from 34.5 percent to 35.5 percent.

There was a certain improvement in 1981, when a start was made on implementing the comprehensive program to reduce manual labor. It is essential that the republic Gosplan, which is responsible for implementing this program, continue to strive for even more tangible results, particularly with respect to the mechanization of labor in auxiliary works.

The rate of growth of the main economic and social indicators of the republic's development outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan is considerably higher than the analogous union-average parameters. Thus, it is planned that production of the aggregate social product will increase 30 percent, national income 34 percent, industrial output 31 percent and agricultural output an annual average of 22 percent. Retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade will increase 33 percent and real income per capita 20 percent.

As a result, the republic is to reach the union-average level in production of national income per capita in 1985, and there will also be a considerable reduction in the lag in other important economic and social indicators.

In the accomplishment of this most important strategic task, a decisive role belongs to an intensification and an increase in the efficiency of social production on the basis of the growth of labor productivity in every possible way and the more rational use of all available material, labor and financial resources.

Progressive structural changes in the economy, introduction of the latest achievements of science, equipment and technology, an improvement in the normative base of the use of material resources and an increase in the creative labor activity of the production

collectives will make it possible to reduce the material consumption of the aggregate social product by more than 3.9 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan. And this means more than R406 million. This additional contribution will ensure the preferential growth of national income compared with the aggregate social product.

The implementation of measures drawn up by the ministries, production associations and planning authorities will make it possible to improve the use of fixed and working capital and also production capacity in the present 5-year plan.

And a further effective factor in technical progress -- the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises -- will be improved. The plan of capital investments for the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises was fulfilled in the 10th 5-Year Plan in the republic as a whole to a volume of R934 million, R212 million more than in the previous 5-year period.

It is planned to channel R1,592,000 into modernization and retooling in the 11th 5-Year Plan. This will make it possible with less capital investment to commission additional production capacity with a simultaneous improvement in working conditions and environmental protection and an increase in the manufacture of goods in mass demand.

Some R236 million were spent on the modernization and retooling of industrial enterprises in 1981, which was 98 percent of the capital investments ceiling. But this indicator could have been considerably higher if there had been the timely removal of the following serious shortcomings: prolongation of the planned specified times for the performance of work, the tardy allocation of equipment, building structures and materials, the manpower shortage and so forth.

Many factors in increasing the efficiency of capital investments are connected with improving the system for the reproduction of fixed capital, primarily improving capital's technological structure. Yet the predominant form of the reproduction of the means of labor currently is an increase in and not the renewal of capital. Thus, in the 10th 5-Year Plan the value of machinery and equipment in industry increased by an annual average of 8.6 percent, but in the overall process of renewal the replacement of obsolete equipment constituted only one-third. And this is an important matter of principle.

Naturally, the technical level of production largely depends on how we carry out new industrial construction, what kind of equipment we use and what we put into the projects. But this is the subject of a special discussion.

III

The Republic's Most Important Socioeconomic Problems and Scientific-Technical Progress

What should the concrete role of science and scientific-technical progress be in the accomplishment of the most important tasks of the republic's economic and social development? How and in what directions should we orient them?

The answer to these questions is made considerably easier by the great -- in both volume and content -- work that has been done under the leadership of Comrade G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, on the compilation of measures with respect to scientific-technical progress in sectors of the republic's economy. This document envisages concrete evaluative criteria and technical and organizational measures for the achievement of final results within a clearly designated time and also selects groups of comrades responsible for the realization of what has been planned. For this reason, it is a question in the report of certain main, decisive directions.

Special attention was paid at the 26th CPSU Congress to engineering as the sector that is to open wide the doors to progress for the entire national economy. It is engineering

that is called on to assimilate without delay all that is new and progressive that has been created by scientific and engineering thought and to embody this in highly efficient, reliable machines, instruments and production lines.

A definite amount of work is being performed in the republic on the creation of new machinery, equipment and technological processes, which is contributing to an increase in labor productivity and the automation of production processes. Nonetheless, not efficient enough use is being made of the republic's scientific-technical potential in engineering. It would appear very important within the framework of this task to stimulate in every possible way and enhance the role of special design bureaus at enterprises.

We would recall what a good account the collective of the special design bureau of the electric locomotive-building plant gave of itself right from the very outset, it having quickly drawn up a pretty good plan for the VL-10 main electric locomotive. The creative energy of this capable collective has diminished somewhat recently, and the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry has transferred all new developments to the Novocherkassy plant. It is essential to create the conditions for ensuring that the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive-Building Plant's special design bureau successfully develop the plan for a 12-axle electric locomotive.

The interesting developments of the Stankostroitel production association special design bureau are not being implemented in many places.

The successful development of engineering largely depends on a further refinement of technological processes in industry. It is a question both of the level of technology itself and of the introduction of its most progressive organizational forms.

Because of the imperfect state of intersectorial, sectorial and intrasectorial specialization, the production of identical products or products with the same purpose is scattered around different departments. For example, pig iron and steel castings are produced at 53 plants in the republic. And with a total volume of castings of 185,000 tons here, four enterprises -- the Tbilisi and Rustavi Tsentrolits, the Rustavi Foundry and the Kutaisi Auto Plant -- account for approximately 152,000 tons, with the remaining quantity of castings produced at 49 enterprises. Naturally, given such decentralization of production, the quality of the castings and labor productivity are still low and prime production costs high.

We have a number of important scientific developments whose introduction will make it possible to improve engineering technology considerably. Thus the Georgian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Metallurgy has developed a technique for obtaining iron powder from rolled metal production waste, but it is being introduced extremely slowly. Our scientists and practitioners have obtained ultradispersible copper powder, which is characterized by a new and very important set of properties, and combined powders and powder compositions have also been obtained.

A new technology has in fact been born in the republic. This is, it may be said, no ordinary occurrence. The production of unique powders and products therefrom should be put on an industrial footing.

Particular significance for the development of engineering is attached to the introduction of automated control systems. Interesting experience in the automation of planning has been accumulated in the Mion Scientific Research Institute and in the automation of the control of technological processes at the Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov.

The relevance of these directions to a rise in production's scientific-technical level is common knowledge. But mention needs to be made of them because it is far from everywhere that the automation of the planning and control of technological processes is being undertaken in earnest and in essence. After all, questions concerning the

acceleration of scientific-technical progress may only be tackled successfully on the basis of extensive automation, primarily the automation of technological processes. The time has come when we can no longer divorce technology from automation and, conversely, means of automation from technology.

Matters ought to be arranged such that not a single plan for a new enterprise or for the modernization of an old one be agreed on and, even less, approved without questions being raised concerning the inclusion of means of automating production processes. This must be an immutable rule, and it is essential that the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Gosstroy and the state appraisal authorities strive for its strict observance.

It is necessary to enhance the role of the Georgian Administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards in further increasing the quality and technological level of the engineering product and the economical and rational use of raw material, intermediate products and fuel-energy resources. The struggle for quality, for the Symbol of Quality, is a struggle against low-quality products. For this reason, it is not the end product but, primarily, the technology that should be subject to certification. It is essential that the technological processes and source materials and raw materials that do not ensure the manufacture of high-quality output be removed from production. Our State Standards Administration must adopt a more assertive position in the struggle to improve technology and reduce the material and energy consumption of products.

It is absolutely intolerable that a number of enterprises is still manufacturing products of the second-quality category and that the proportion of obsolescent products in total production increases from year to year. In 1970 the proportion of products that had been manufactured for more than 10 years at engineering enterprises was approximately 20 percent of all production and 24 percent in 1975, whereas at the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan, one-third of all production was obsolete and failed to correspond to modern requirements. This situation urgently dictates the need for an increase in the role of the State Committee for Science and Technology, which must display more persistence in striving to remove obsolete products from production.

In concluding the discussion of engineering, we have to admit that practically nothing has been done in the republic on the use of robots and manipulators and the creation of flexible transfer lines and facilities.

Our science is called on to intervene more assertively in tackling such an urgent problem as improving the fuel-energy balance. The party has set the task of reducing the proportion of oil as fuel, replacing it with gas and coal and more speedily developing nuclear engineering, including fast-neutron reactors.

Much has been done in the past two decades to ensure that electric power engineering develops at a preferential pace in the republic. The capacity of the power system has almost doubled, and in a number of indicators we have reached foremost positions in the country. However, the absence of the large-scale introduction of power capacity at TETs and GES over the coming decade and the seasonal fluctuations of GES operation at the time of a high growth rate in the consumption of electric power will have created a shortage of several billion kilowatt-hours by 1990.

An objective evaluation shows that the sole correct solution is the construction in the republic of a large-scale power station base. At the same time -- and this is exceptionally important -- even in this 5-year plan it is essential to embark on a fundamental reconstruction of the power units of the Tbilisi GRES, which are coming to the end of their safe life, and also undertake the extensive modernization of equipment at the Zemo-Avchalskaya GES, the Rion GES, the Khram GES and other GES that have been in operation for dozens of years.

Along with the development of traditional types of energy resources, it is essential to study and assimilate new types of energy sources. Their level of use today does not

exhaust all available potential and, what is most important, does not correspond to the increased requirements of the republic's economy.

The practical use of thermal waters does not exceed 45 percent. We have spoken repeatedly of the need to use this source of energy more extensively for heating vegetable-hothouse centers, cities and industrial enterprises. Projected thermal water reserves will make it possible to release approximately 80,000 tons of standard fuel by 1985 and 170,000 tons in the long term. It is essential that the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Housing and Municipal Service, Ministry of Agriculture and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture embark more vigorously on the accomplishment of these tasks.

A broad field of activity has been opened to scientists in the use of solar and wind energy. Work is being performed in this field. Experimental rural and resort-type homes fitted with solar-heating systems are being built. It is essential that the Georgian Gosstroy provide for the acceleration of this work, which is of fundamental importance.

Interesting work is being performed in the republic on the use of wind energy. Experimental wind installations, which drive the pumps feeding water to reclamation systems, are being created in the Kolkhida floodplain. It is essential that research workers study in earnest questions concerning the use of wind-powered units for the generation of power in individual population centers.

Work is not being performed quickly enough to introduce heat pumps, which provide considerable organic fuel economies in the heating of municipal facilities and provide them with low-temperature technological processes.

The State Committee for Science and Technology and the Gosstroy, which need to coordinate scientific research more promptly and strive for positive results in work to create experimental installations and their industrial testing and introduction in production and to solve all questions connected with the use of geothermal, solar, wind and other types of energy, should have a decisive role in successfully resolving all these urgent problems.

The fuel shortage is growing increasingly, and this is making urgent the need to tackle in earnest the problem of using the energy of small and medium-sized rivers and studying the question of building small GES.

We have specialists who show that the republic has the possibility of building dozens of small GES with a total generation of approximately 10 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power; others cite a figure three times as high. The assumption is that a savings could be obtained from small GES 2-3 years after their construction is begun. The introduction of entirely new methods of hydraulic engineering and, primarily, a sharp acceleration of the pace thereof thanks to the high industrialization and standardization of all construction operations will be required for this. Science must have its impressive say here. A study of this problem in the past was undertaken by the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Power Engineering and Hydraulic Engineering Installations and the Gidroproyekt Institute. We need to return to it in the very near future and, in parallel with the main directions of the development of our power engineering, perform active work on the use of the energy of small rivers.

There is clearly an urgent need for the comprehensive, interdepartmental solution of certain questions of the development of power engineering and the production and rational use of fuel and electric power.

Of the multitude of problems of our construction complex, we will dwell on just two. Under current conditions, particular significance is attached in construction to the maximum economies in resources, great potential for which is contained in the introduction of new progressive design plans and technological solutions and the use

of efficient structures and building materials. Thus, the fundamentally new technology of the erection of large-panel houses that has been developed and introduced in the republic will provide, according to preliminary estimates, for a savings of approximately 20 percent in metal and 10 percent in cement and will cut labor expenditure by more than a third. Our planners, scientists and construction workers need to seek and find such solutions more persistently.

Development of the industry of construction materials, the production of which is increasing only in the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry system, whereas their manufacture is constantly being cut back by other ministries and departments, is causing serious concern. It is for this reason that it is necessary to import from outside of the republic more than 700,000 tons of cement and a large amount of slate. The shortage of building bricks totaled more than 200 million and that of sand up to 600,000 cubic meters.

Such shortages should be made good through the construction of small and medium-sized enterprises for the production of bricks, lime, nonmetalliferous building materials and natural lightweight porous fillers in the Gruzmezhkolkhosztroy and agrarian-industrial complex systems and in other republic ministries and departments. And here again we will not manage without the most active participation of the scientists and specialists, who must help in the commissioning of local natural resources.

With the help of our scientists, the Gosstroy, Ministry of Local Industry and the construction ministries must tackle questions concerning an increase in the production of local binding materials and their more extensive introduction in construction.

This by no means signifies that as a whole we are about to depart from the principles of concentration and specialization. However, in certain sectors and in the production of building materials in particular we can and must proceed toward a certain decentralization and the maximum use of local possibilities. Together with this, it is essential, as before, in the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry system, to install large-scale modern enterprises furnished with the latest equipment and technology and with the maximum level of mechanization and automation of production processes.

It is high time to apply in practice scientists' recommendations concerning the use as raw material components for the production of building materials of the cheap waste of industrial enterprises such as the Madneulskiy mining-enriching works, the Kvaisi lead-zinc mine administration and the Tkvarcheli GRES.

In speaking of science's urgent tasks in the solution of the most important problems in further developing the republic's economy, it has to be mentioned regretfully that science has the least application in such a sphere as transport and communications, whose smooth and faultless operation is of tremendous significance for the further upsurge of the economy.

It is essential that we draw up a precise, scientifically substantiated program for the development of the material-technical facilities of transport, an improvement in the main technological processes and a reduction in transportation costs, idling during material-handling operations and the volume of transshipment operations, gearing all these measures to the priority removal of "bottlenecks."

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress in transport and the intensification of its operation are closely connected with a refinement in the coordination of the control of different types of transport and the introduction of automated control systems, primarily the ASU-Transport.

Serious scientific-technical problems need to be tackled to increase the traffic capacity of the Trans-Caucasus Railroad and cater to the economy's and the public's motor and air transport needs. It would appear that the scientific research institutes

and the appropriate Georgian Polytechnical Institue departments and faculties should play a more assertive and purposeful role in solving all of these questions.

Exceptional national economic significance is attached to the extensive introduction of new progressive forms of transport -- industrial and passenger cableways, monorail and conveyor systems, pipeline and pneumatic and hydraulic conveyor facilities and specialized transport facilities for agriculture.

The introduction of new equipment in transportation is far from always organized on a national basis. In 1981 a self-loading truck with three detachable bodies and a portal crane manufactured at the Kutaisi Experimental Engineering Plant underwent tests during the grape harvest. One such vehicle replaces three conventional trucks and releases five workers. But this year it is planned to produce only 10 self-loading trucks.

Scientific forces must be concentrated on questions concerning the construction of the Caucasus Mountain-Pass Railroad, which, according to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is a very complex engineering and important economic task. A number of the republic's scientific research organizations is working on this problem. All the preparatory work has to be performed in the current 5-year plan, and in the next 5-year plan it is essential to broadly develop the construction of this railroad.

A priority task of scientific-technical progress in the communications sector is the further development of all types of communications providing for fulfillment of the requirements for the creation of the single automated communications system (EASS). It is essential to develop measures to reduce operating expenditures, increase labor productivity thanks to the further automation of production processes, reduce manual labor, introduce automated control systems and streamline the sector's management structure.

IV

In the Interests of a Further Upsurge in the People's Well-Being

When we speak of science's urgent tasks in solving the most important problems of the republic's economic and social development, we refer primarily to science's service in the interests of the people, the interests of man and the interests of a rise in the working people's well-being.

For the purpose of a radical solution to providing the people with food, the 26th CPSU Congress deemed it necessary to draw up a special food program. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum passed the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and outlined concrete measures for its realization. The sure provision of the country's population with food products as quickly as possible is not only a paramount economic but also urgent sociopolitical task. A major contribution to the accomplishment of this task has to be made by our scientists and our science, primarily agrarian science.

The party decisions adopted since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum have exerted a great influence on the development of the agricultural science of the country and our republic in particular. Nonetheless, our scientists are still greatly in debt to the rural workers.

With a few exceptions, scientific research, planning, design and production engineering establishments are failing to display due assertiveness and persistence in developing and introducing new ideas in selection and seed growing, the breeding of highly productive strains of livestock, improving pedigree breeding and the creation of new methods and preparations for plant protection, new techniques for producing and processing agricultural products and fodder and modern plans for building agricultural facilities with regard for natural, climatic conditions.

Biological and microbiological methods of soil enrichment, the struggle against plant and animal disease, fodder enrichment and the storage of agricultural products and genetic engineering are not yet sufficiently prevalent in scientific research and in practice.

We have a right to direct serious complaints to the machine operator-scientists and design engineers for the extremely low level of the mechanization of agricultural operations and the lack of sufficiently substantiated recommendations concerning the maintenance of agricultural equipment and effective technology for hill farming.

Here is an example. The republic Ministry of Agriculture Institute of Mechanization and Electrification has drawn up a plan for a system of machines that, it calculates, it is necessary to provide our agriculture for its comprehensive mechanization in the new 5-year plan. According to its calculations, it is necessary for us to have 608 types of machinery and other equipment, of which 284 have not yet even been developed, although the pertinent specifications by and large are at hand. It is hard to imagine when agriculture will actually receive these machines.

Scientific recommendations and the study and introduction of world and national experience in the struggle to increase the efficiency of the use of land, particularly reclaimed land, are specially important. The specialized scientific research and planning institutes are performing intensive work on the rational development of the Kolkhida floodplain. Plans for the draining and assimilation of the marshy and overmoist land of Kolkhida, which have been examined and passed by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, have been created. The task now is to develop and test in practice the progressive and most efficient hydro-meliorative and agro-meliorative methods providing for the intensification of agricultural production and step up the rate of introduction of a number of already officially approved designs of machinery and mechanisms, particularly machinery for the rototilling of heavy-clay and bush-covered soils and the clearing of canals of accretions and vegetation.

It is necessary to conduct intensive research into the forecasting of possible ecological changes connected with the draining and assimilation of the Kolkhida floodplain. For this purpose, it is necessary to create additional scientific test bases in various zones thereof.

In recent years, work on the conservation and reproduction of natural resources -- quantitative and qualitative -- has assumed a new character in our republic.

Some R83 million were spent on nature conservation in the 9th 5-Year Plan, R188 in the 10th. A substantial increase in appropriations is envisaged in the current 5-year plan also. Investments in the conservation and rational use of water resources will increase by a factor of 1.5 here and threefold in protection of the atmosphere. The control exercised by the Nature Conservation Committee and other state supervision authorities has become more effective. The Gruzmorberegozashchita science-production association, the first of its kind in the country, which performs a whole series of operations from study of the processes of the dynamics of the Black Sea coast through combating the sea's offensive, has been created. Our scientists have begun to take fuller account of nature-conservation factors in their research and developments, and this should be encouraged and supported in every possible way.

The 26th party congress put forward the task of broadening the selection and increasing the manufacture of the most valuable food products and increasing their quality, emphasizing the need for development of the capacity of the processing industry and its provision with modern, highly productive equipment.

A sharp improvement in the quality of Georgian tea -- such is the responsible and honorable task of the republic party organization put forward by the 26th party congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the festivities in Tbilisi. The scientific research and experimental-design work that is now being carried out should be

subordinated to the accomplishment of the main, principal task -- the creation of a system of automated control of the technological processes of the processing of tea leaf and an increase in the quality of the tea. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify and extend scientific research into a further refinement of the technology of the production of concentrates and tonic beverages prepared from secondary resources.

A wide-ranging program for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress has to be implemented in high-quality viniculture and in the production of champagne and cognac, and it is necessary, in particular, to accelerate the industrial development and introduction of organic, biological and chemical wine-stabilization methods.

Georgia is a country of high-quality viniculture. And we must preserve this fame by doing everything to improve techniques in the production of vinicultural products.

In the party's struggle for an upsurge in the people's well-being, paramount significance is attached to expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods and developing the services sphere.

For this, it is primarily necessary to develop a comprehensive program for increasing the manufacture of consumer goods and raising their quality with regard to income growth and the structural changes in demand. The efforts of the scientific research institutes and design and planning organizations should be concentrated on broadening the selection and improving the finishing and outward appearance of products, the packaging of the commodities and the styling of footwear and clothing with regard for the requirements of all age groups.

The interesting developments in certain scientific research institutes and VUZ departments in the use of inexpensive and low-grade raw material and production waste demand considerably more attention.

When it comes to enterprises of union jurisdiction, the opportunities for cooperation with the extensive network of sectorial scientific research institutes and design bureaus enable them to manufacture modern, qualitative new consumer goods and durables and technically more intricate products that take account of the customers' modern requirements.

The achievements of scientific-technical progress should help us in the 1980's to overcome the lag behind the union-average level in commodity turnover per capita and ensure that the republic attains maximum achievements in consumer services. That the salutory influence of science is not yet being felt in this sphere is indicated if only by the fact that in progressive forms of trade and consumer services the republic is in one of the last places in the country. The level of mechanized labor of workers of the services sphere constitutes 30-35 percent, and the proportion of modern equipment does not exceed 35-50 percent here. The labor productivity of services sphere workers in the 10th 5-Year Plan increased at an average annual rate of 4-5 percent, which was far lower than the social labor productivity level that has been achieved in the republic.

Ministries and departments that have for several years now been transferred fully to the new conditions of planning and economic stimulation have not begun work on the creation of uniform funds for the development of science and technology, and this is to a large extent holding back the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the services sphere.

Of the nine scientific organizations involved in the creation, assimilation and introduction of new equipment, servicing techniques and modern forms and methods of organization and management of the sector, only two have been switched to a cost accounting system. Inadequate use is being made of the possibilities of science's integration with the services sphere and the cooperation scientific establishments with enterprises in the achievement of high end results. The economic stimulation

of the labor of scientific assistants is negligible. As a result, savings from the introduction of a number of developments in the services sphere did not recoup production expenditures in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

And, finally, a few words about the tasks of medical science. The following figures testify to the large-scale scientific research in this sphere. The republic Ministry of Health alone annually spends up to R9 million on scientific research and more than R50 million on the upkeep of scientific research institute clinics.

But practical medicine is lagging behind here, and a number of indicators of public health organization in the republic are below the union average. I regret to say today that many good traditions of the older generation of scientists and practitioners have been lost to a certain extent in many spheres of medicine.

It is essential to study and create on a scientific basis an effective system for the prevention and treatment of the most prevalent illnesses, occupational included. It is time to embark in earnest on the compilation of an official program of mother and child care and to raise the level -- engineering included -- of the sanitary-hygiene service. Georgia is a republic of resorts, and this dictates the need for a rise in the level both of the sanatorium-resort service of the working people and scientific research in the area of resort studies.

But as a whole, the concentration of efforts in the most important areas with regard for the specific features of the republic is essential in medical science as well. After all, the scientific potential of medical science here is truly high. The republic Ministry of Health system alone has more than 1,000 doctors or candidates of science and 11 members and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

V

To Increase the Efficiency of Scientific Research

Very serious and critical tasks confront our science. And in this connection, it should primarily be a question of increasing the efficiency of scientific research.

Paramount significance in this is attached to the development and strengthening of science's material-technical facilities. As a result of measures that have been adopted, the fixed capital of the republic Academy of Sciences has passed R150 million, and the available capital per research assistant has reached R13,000.

However, average annual spending per worker in science and scientific services in the republic is only about half that of the union average and a factor of 2.3 less per research assistant. As a whole, expenditure on the strengthening and expansion of material-technical and research facilities is 3-4 times less here than the national average.

While certain scientific establishments have handsome design bureaus, laboratories and experimental works furnished with modern electronic and optical-engineering instruments and other equipment, many scientific research institutes are houses in ill-appointed, unadapted premises and lack modern research facilities.

It is essential to adopt all measures to ensure the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the automated system for processing the data of scientific research that is currently being developed and of which 20 of the academy's institutes will be able to avail themselves. It is intolerable when valuable scientific equipment, including imported equipment, takes so long to be installed.

Scientific facilities are being constructed inadequately, and the plans for construction and installation are systematically frustrated. Such work was performed along academy

lines in the 10th 5-Year Plan to the extent of only 78 percent; the commissioning of capacity to the extent of 45 percent and the introduction of fixed capital 53 percent, and in the assimilation of capital investments there was a shortfall of more than R4 million. Nor was there any appreciable improvement in 1981. This attitude toward the construction of scientific facilities should be regarded as serious, irreparable damage to the republic's economy. This is how the Georgian SSR Ministry of Construction should assess the situation.

Science's material-technical facilities should not only approximate the level of the material-technical facilities of industry and the entire economy but also surpass it. Only then will science be able to pave the way to practice.

There is an urgent need to entrust the republic Council of Ministers with heading the development of proposals on the further development of science and scientific potential by 5-year plan, right up to the year 2000, and submitting them for examination by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. We must significantly reduce the gap between republic and union-average indicators of average annual material expenditure per reserch assistant and worker in scientific services and their capital availability. It is essential for this purpose to attract resources not only from the republic budget but also take advantage of the possibilities of the union and union-republic ministries and departments and scientific and planning-design organizations.

In the development of these proposals, it is also necessary to bear in mind such questions as an improvement in the material-technical supply of the scientific establishments, an increase in experimental-design and experimental-technological facilities (including those of collective use), the creation in industry and other sectors of the economy of test-experimental and industrial-testing shops and divisions and the release of production space for introduction of the achievements of science and technology -- with the corresponding adjustment of plan indicators.

In individual instances, following a thorough study of the question, it is evidently possible to proceed toward the strengthening of the material-technical facilities of scientific research establishments by way of transferring to them operating industrial enterprises as test-experimental bases.

It is necessary to study the possibility of organizing under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences a financially autonomous subdivison that would undertake the creation, repair and hire of research equipment, of whose services all the republic's scientific research establishments could avail themselves.

Having entered on a contractual basis into cooperation with the republic's instrument-making enterprises, in such a case the academy's scientific instrument-making special design bureau could become a good, sizable base for the manufacture and determination of the circulation of new research equipment.

The work of this financially autonomous organization must be organized so that some of the resources allocated to the institutes for the acquisition of equipment are centralized. The manufacture of spares for research equipment and its repair should be concentrated here, in the main.

Such an organization, which should be headed by people conversant with science's requirements and the possibilities of production, would evidently be able to assume the coordination of all questions connected with the development of test-experimental work with respect to the academy institutes' scientific instrument making.

The closest attention needs to be paid to the development of science and the strengthening of its potential in Georgia's autonomous divisions -- the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya Autonomous Republics and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast.

Science's material-technical facilities should also be reinforced thanks to the in-house resources of the republic Academy of Sciences, scientific research institutes, individual departments and, as a whole, the VUZ's, which could be obtained thanks to deductions for a fund to develop the scientific establishments themselves based on results from the introduction of scientific developments in practice.

A quest is under way in the republic for various ways of increasing the efficiency of scientific research. I refer, in particular, to the organization of centers for the collective use of costly and imported equipment. Such centers have been set up in Tbilisi in academy institutes and in the university and polytechnical institute, where they have a sizable material-technical base and correspond to modern requirements.

The centers for the collective use of unique instruments and equipment are an effective form of the integration of academy, VUZ and sectorial science. It would be expedient to develop and perfect such integration policy, also extending it to the use of computers.

A number of institutes of our Academy of Sciences is performing joint work with many academy scientific establishments of the union republics. This affords an opportunity for availing ourselves of their research facilities. We must continue to send our republic's scientists to scientific establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the union republics for work on urgent scientific research topics and joint scientific developments.

All this also applies fully to the republic's VUZ's, where strong scientific potential is concentrated. More than 42 percent of the doctors and 37 percent of the candidates of sciences of the republic work here.

The VUZ's have research personnel of various branches of science, and there are all the conditions here for the development of large-scale comprehensive problems of great national economic significance. Particular attention should be given to the organization of training-science-production associations as a public service and on the basis of the partnership of VUZ departments and training-scientific laboratories with the scientific research institutes and with production. The creation, for example, of departments or branches of departments of the Tbilisi State University and the Georgian Polytechnical Institue under the auspices of the Mion Scientific Research Institute, the Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov, the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive-Building Plant and the Elektroapparat production association has afforded an opportunity for bringing VUZ science even closer to production, pooling it with production and tackling practical national economic tasks.

The VUZ's should take advantage of these opportunities not only for the integration of science with production but also for the integration of tuition and character development and the training of skilled, professionally competent specialists.

The Georgian Polytechnical Institue and Moscow's specialized Algoritm science-production association have found an effective form of VUZ partnership with the sector. With technical facilities made available by the ministry, specialized laboratories are being created in the VUZ where software is developed for systems of the automation of the planning of machinery and unit components. A bank of programs that could be supplied to all interested enterprises will be created as the result of this partnership.

It is essential to increase the attention given to the implementation of measures connected with the transition of sectorial institutes and planning-design and planning-technological organizations to the system of the organization of work on the creation, assimilation and introduction of new equipment on the basis of scheduled orders, which makes it possible to introduce comprehensive planning -- from scientific development through series production.

The system of comprehensive planning makes it possible to concentrate monetary and material resources in the most important areas of technical progress, remove unwarranted duplication, put a stop to unpromising and inefficient work in good time and switch from the planning of scientific research for the establishment as a whole to the planning of specific subjects. This increases the responsibility of the organizations and enterprises for the assigned work, creates conditions for the extensive development of cost accounting and ensures the direct dependence of the economic stimulation of the research assistants and production workers on the savings actually achieved.

At the same time, practice has shown that certain provisions of the new system are in need of improvement. This applies primarily to the procedure of computing the savings from the introduction of developments, including equipment and technological processes, created for the first time.

To ensure that science performs the function of a direct production force, it is necessary to overcome a certain inertia through more rational control and planning.

It is primarily necessary to control the planning of subject matter. Research workers should undoubtedly participate in its formation. But it is necessary to always take account here of the most urgent questions of the republic's socioeconomic development and the possibilities of creating fundamentally new equipment and technology.

It is necessary to learn, where necessary, to switch research assistants to the accomplishment of new scientific-technical tasks and change in good time the direction of research and developments and the organizational structure of the scientific establishments.

However, an improvement in the control of science should not be confined to the framework merely of an improvement in the planning of the subject matter and an increase in the flexibility of the scientific collectives. It is essential to practically combine the planning of science with scientific-technical and national economic planning. Only in this way will it be possible to ensure the real possibility that all-around consideration be given to the reverse impact of socioeconomic development on the progress of science and technology and the combining in a single national economic plan of goal-oriented programs for the development of science and technology on the one hand and, on the other, quotas for the manufacture of products providing for control figures to be reached both in terms of the volume and the technical-economic level of production.

All this must also be fully taken into consideration in the implementation of such a most important official measure as the development of a comprehensive program for the Georgian SSR's scientific-technical progress for 20 years (in 5-year periods).

What has been said by no means signifies that we advocate a strict time limit on scientific subject matter, and even less so in basic research, and that it is a question of prohibiting "free search" in science. We have proceeded and continue to proceed from the fact that there is nothing more practical than sound theory and fully support the policy of intensive, preferential development of fundamental research in the republic Academy of Sciences' system and the VUZ's.

We understand full well Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words spoken on the 250th anniversary of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "We are not about to dictate to you the details of scientific subject matter and the ways and methods of research -- this is a matter for the scientists themselves. But the principal directions of the development of science and the main tasks advanced by life we will determine jointly."

Thus, it is a question of determinig precisely the principal tasks, tasks advanced by life itself and the requirements of production and, to no less an extent, by the interests of science itself. It is a question of concentrating our scientific forces in the promising, priority areas.

Incidentally, the main directions and development prospects of the scientific research of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences were determined not so long ago by a decree of the union academy presidium.

It is essential that these questions be tackled in the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education system and in our agrarian and medical science.

It would seem advisable for the republic Council of Ministers, State Committee for Science and Technology and Gosstroy to clearly determine in the immediate future in conjunction with the union ministries the main problems in equipment and technology on whose solution the efforts and subject matter of our sectorial scientific research institutes and planning, design and technological organizations should be concentrated.

The Center for the Study, Forecasting and Formation of Public Opinion attached to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, in conjunction with research assistants of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of State and Law, has conducted sociological research into problems of improving the mechanism of control of science and the introduction of its achievements in production. A large number of scientific workers and party organ and state workers and managers was polled.

A main conclusion drawn as a result of the research was that the republic still lacks a purposeful coordinated system for determining the subject matter of scientific-technical developments that takes account of the interests and tasks of socioeconomic development. And we have to take this into consideration, of course.

VI

Integration of Science With Production -- Highway to the Upsurge of the Republic's Economy

The highway to the further upsurge of the republic's economy and the acceleration of scientific-technical and sociocultural progress runs via the integration of science with productions. Three basic organizational forms of this integration have taken shape in the country at the present time.

The USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department (the Novosibirsk complex), where a major scientific center with strong production-experimental facilities has been created, could serve as an example of the first form. It would not yet appear possible to employ this form of integration in our republic.

The second form provides for the unification of scientific research institutes -- both academy and sectorial -- with large-scale industrial enterprises and the creation of scientific-technical or science-production associations. As the Ukraine's experience shows, this form of science's integration with production reduces by a factor of 2-2.5 the time taken to create new equipment and introduce it in serial production.

This experience has been practically applied here, but it is only spreading slowly. Only six science-production and scientific-technical associations were created in the Ninth 5-Year Plan, and three more were added to these in the past 5 years.

As a rule, prior to the creation of the associations, the economic indicators of the enterprises subsequently incorporated in an association were considerably worse than at present. Take, for example, the Analitpribor science-production association. It was set up in 1974 on the basis of two institutes, two special design bureaus and four plants. This decision made it possible to bring science closer to production and concentrate the efforts of the scientific workers, designers and production workers on accomplishing the common tasks confronting them with respect to the creation and introduction of new equipment.

The length of the "research-development-production" cycle has been reduced by a factor of 1.5-2, and compared with 1977 work, efficiency has risen threefold and constitutes

R5.6 per ruble of expenditure. The quality of the manufactured product has risen: Whereas in 1977 the proportion of products bearing the official Symbol of Quality constituted only .06 percent, in 1981 it had risen to 34 percent. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the association developed over 100 new types of instruments and control systems corresponding to the best domestic and foreign models.

The question of the association's closer cooperation with the republic Academy of Sciences is now being studied. Such cooperation on the one hand will enrich analytical instrument making with new ideas and, on the other, help the workers of fundamental science to implement their ideas in life and in practice more rapidly.

The creation of science-production associations had undoubtedly been a progressive step and has enabled us to concentrate the efforts of the scientists and production workers on reducing the time taken to introduce scientific developments in serial production.

This work must be continued and intensified.

Having examined a proposal of the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building adopted a decision forming a new association that would coordinate the efforts of the scientists, planners, designers and production workers working on the creation of agricultural equipment. The Gruzselkhozmash science-production association has incorporated the Gorselmash All-Union Scientific Research Institute with an experimental works, the small tractor and implement state special design bureau, the Gruzselmash and small tractor plants and also a newly erected plant in Kutaisi, that is, all of the organizations and enterprises of this ministry located on republic territory.

The structure of the association is being developed and the subject matter of the scientific and design collectives and the type of the plant's product are being specified currently. The reference point here is the speediest accomplishment of a task of paramount importance -- providing the republic's agriculture with a series of machinery and implements that will make it possible to sharply raise the level of mechanization, particularly in hill farming.

At the same time, it has to be admitted that the functioning of the associations has also shown their shortcomings and that they sometimes do not produce the anticipated result. The main reason for this is the fact that this form of combining science and production does not yet enable us to overcome -- neither in science nor in production -- departmental barriers by virtue of the fact that a scientific establishment and industrial enterprise may be united only within the framework of a single ministry.

Furthermore, the serious shortcomings that have come to light, for example in the activity of the Elva science-production association, testify that structural changes cannot of themselves yet produce a positive result. It is necessary to painstakingly cultivate, nurse along and help the associations, particularly in the initial period of their activity.

The third organizational form of integration is the program-goal method. This method makes it possible to concentrate the efforts and resources of the scientific establishments, planning-design organizations and production enterprises in certain, most important areas of science and scientific-technical progress. It is aimed at creating effective scientific and science-production collectives capable of solving concrete all-state or all-republic problems.

The importance and expediency of program-goal planning are emphasized in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on an Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

The transition to the program-goal method of planning implementation of the achievements of science and technology here in the republic was begun back in the 10th 5-Year Plan. In the period 1977 through 1980, some 20 scientific-technical programs of two types were created: goal-oriented comprehensive scientific-technical programs and programs for the solution of the most important scientific-technical problems.

Approximately 30 scientific-technical programs have been developed in close connection with the plan, proceeding from the tasks of the republic's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan. These programs represent directive documents contributing to the practical solution of national economic problems. They were prepared by the republic State Committee for Science and Technology, the Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences in conjunction with ministries and departments. The largest goal-oriented comprehensive programs and programs for the solution of the most important scientific-technical problems were passed by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers.

The programs encompass a broad range of research and developments in the sphere of industry, agriculture and public health and the creation of automated control systems. Head organizations and program leaders have been assigned all of the programs, as have responsible executants for individual targets; the material-technical financial resources necessary for fulfillment of the programs have been determined for the executants.

However, the goal-oriented comprehensive programs and the programs for solving the most important scientific-technical problems, which are intended to be the pivot of scientific-technical progress in the republic, are still characterized by a certain imperfection.

Certain programs are not distinguished by well-considered target results and are not supported by an introduction mechanism. This applies even to such important and urgent programs as the draining and assimilation of the Kolkhida floodplain, protection against corrosion and others. Management of the programs is in need of serious improvement; in particular, their leaders need to be endowed both with sufficient rights and the possibility of disposing of financial and material-technical resources.

With the participation of union ministries and departments, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers should study the possibility of creating a centralized fund for the financing of regional scientific-technical programs, particularly those connected with problems of environmental protection, demography and certain others, in whose solution all enterprises and organizations located in the republic, without exception, have an interest.

It is essential to increase the attention paid to our scientific research establishments' and enterprises' fulfillment of work within the framework of union programs. It would seem to be advisable for a decision of the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers to determine the specific comrades responsible for the implementation of these measures.

The Georgian CP Central Committee considers essential a further improvement in and the maximum use of practically all of the evolved forms of science's integration with production: the program-goal method, the creation of science-production associations and science-production complexes and training-scientific-production associations, the practice of economic contracts and contracts on creative collaboration and others.

At the same time, we must conduct the most active quest for new forms of science's integration with production providing for their scientific-creative and economic efficiency and the material interest of the participants in this integration -- the scientists and production workers.

The experience of Makharadzevskiy Rayon was born in the search for new forms of the integration of science and production. The Makharadzevskoye agricultural production association and the tea industry science-production association (the Anaseulskiy Scientific Research Institute) entered into integration and partnership here.

The specific task set was that of making maximum use of low grades of tea products and tea production waste. There were thorough preliminary economic calculations. The efficiency of the technology proposed by the scientists was not doubted, and then both associations decided to build jointly an enterprise for the production of natural tea concentrate and a tonic beverage, which quickly became very popular with the public.

The financing was assumed by the Makharadzevskoye agricultural production association and the planning by the science-production association. The enterprise was built in a very short time -- only 3 1/2 months -- and cost R660,000. But the profit last year alone was over R1.13 million. The business has proved profitable. A decision was made concerning a further expansion of the production of tea concentrates and tonic beverages.

It is doubly profitable. As a result of the partnership, the agricultural organizations procuring the tea leaf have gained considerably and the tea factories processing the tea raw material have gained. It has been profitable to the institute, which, as a result of the introduction of the technology it developed, receives on partnership terms contributions to its economic incentive fund on the order of 20 percent of the profit of the newly created enterprise.

These resources will be spent on sociocultural measures of the science-production association and the material encouragement of its employees, who participated directly in the development and introduction of the tea concentrate and tonic beverage technology.

Thus, practice itself has suggested a new form of science's integration with production based on the partnership principle.

Partnership has certain advantages compared with the well-known forms that have already acquired legitimacy. These advantages are, first, that the partnership principle fears no departmental barriers. Its participants are not fettered by the formal-organizational characteristics of the science-production association and are not restricted by the interests of a single ministry or department.

In a partnership, the participants do not become part of an official association but are temporarily related, for the period that the scientific-technical task is being accomplished and economic results are being obtained. This partnership could be continued subsequently if new joint problems arise or could break up. Its participants could choose for themselves new companions and, if need be, several all at once -- for different fields, different subjects and different scientific-practical tasks.

Thus an advantage of such a form of science's integration with production as partnership is, second, the fact that it is effected within the framework of the evolved structure of the scientific establishments, without breaking up and without modifying this structure inasmuch as departmental barriers will no longer be of decisive significance.

Third, the levers of the scientists' scientific, creative interests will be activated to the maximum inasmuch as the results of scientific developments will be applied in life and practice more speedily.

And, fourth and finally, the form of partnership helps increase the material stimulation of the scientific organizations and the scientists participating directly in the development and introduction of scientific research. The form of material encouragement determined in partnership accelerates movement along the development-introduction path insofar as material reward is calculated after the research has been approved in practice and depending on the economic results obtained here.

This can be clearly seen in the example of the contracts concluded between the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticultrue and Viniculture and the Telavskoye and Tsiteltskharoyskoye agrarian-industrial associations and the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Farming and the Khobskoye association. If as a result of the joint measures the level of above-plan yield planned by the scientists and

agricultural workers is achieved (10 quintals in viticulture, for example), every scientist participating in the experiment will receive additionally no less than one-half of the annual wage, and the remaining resources will be channeled into the development of the institutes' material-technical facilities.

The Central Committee is focusing attention on questions of the material stimulation of scientific workers, proceeding from the fact that an improvement in the mechanism of the scientists' material interest is an important condition for securing scientific-technical progress.

These questions are very important and far from secondary. And there is no need in examining them to display excessive and, essentially, unnecessary delicacy. In this case it is entirely inappropriate. It cannot be considered right that in scientific work we apply the principle of material interest perhaps less than in any other sphere of activity. After all, V.I. Lenin cautioned that "without personal interest absolutely nothing will come of things. We need to be able to stir interest!"

But questions of material encouragement under partnership conditions also require certain clarifications. First, the material encouragement of scientists should be effected, of course, within the framework of a definite system formulated by the competent authorities and not be in each instance of an amateur-initiative nature. Second, the possibilities of partnership should be used to strengthen in this scientific research establishment or the other work in fields that are relevant and profitable for it and the state. Nonetheless, enterprises are now deprived, as a rule, of the possibility of passing on the wage limit to the institutes. Third, part of the revenue from the partnership obtained by academy institutes, for example, could be centralized in the Academy of Sciences and channeled into support for other "low-income," so to speak, work, including the humanities.

It would be advisable for these and other proposals and other questions connected with partnership to be studied most thoroughly with the participation of the republic Gosplan, State Committee for Science and Technology, Academy of Sciences, Gosstroy, Gosbank and State Committee for Labor and our legal experts. This work should be headed by Comrade D.N. Dvalishvili, Georgian minister of finance.

The principle of partnership presupposes broad initiative and a bold, innovative approach to matters. Without waiting for special orders and instructions from above, it is necessary for the scientists, scientific research organization, scientific collective and industrial and agricultural enterprise leaders and practical people themselves to seek out and find ways and forms of partnership and science's integration with the material production sphere.

In concluding the discussion of the new form of science's integration with production, it is necessary to emphasize particularly that it is a question by no means of the revenue from partnership replacing the state financing of science. What is intended is the creation of additional sources of capital for the development of science, the strengthening of its material-technical facilities and the additional material stimulation of the scientists.

VII

Planning Better, Managing Better

The party's economic policy is a concentrated, scientifically substantiated expression of the CPSU's activity in the main sphere of social life -- material production. Whence the important tasks of economic science and economists in the development of a whole number of major problems, of which we will dwell on only a few.

There is now a need to extend the scientific development of questions concerning the rational combination of sectorial and territorial planning. Ensuring the balance of

national economic plans demands most insistently in addition to sectorial planning, within whose framework it is not believed possible to embrace all aspects of the comprehensive development of the economy of the country as a whole and each territorial subdivision in particular, the stimulation of territorial planning.

In turn, the rational combination of sectorial and intersectorial planning objectively brings out the need for the development of questions concerning an improvement in planning and leadership of the territorial-production complexes, which are being formed intensively in terms of the republic and in terms of the entire country, having proven convincingly their high efficiency and viability.

The well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on improving the economic mechanism opens tremendous room for creative search in the area of improving economic levers for intensifying and increasing the efficiency of production and improving work quality.

An increase in the impact of the economic mechanism on the growth of social production efficiency and an improvement in work quality is a command of the times. "The living, developing organism of management of the economy cannot be adapted to settled, customary forms," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "On the contrary, the forms should be brought into line with changing economic requirements."

But it is not only the organizational structure of management of the economy but also the evaluative categories of economic efficiency themselves that do not brook stagnation. Some of them, although settled, rooted and with the force of law even, are essentially outdated and have lost their force.

Let us just take such an economic indicator as capital-output ratio, which is used to evaluate the technical level of the national economy and its sectors and enterprises. Capital-output ratio in the form in which it is now applied, particularly in agriculture, provides only the most remote and, sometimes, distorted picture of the capital availability of labor.

The system of the physical measures of output produced and work done with respect to a number of sectors of the national economy is also in need of improvement. It is no secret that the physical and physical-volume indicators like "ton" in industry and "ton-kilometer" in transport, which are currently employed, not only do not reflect the actual efficiency of the work done but, on the contrary, create conditions wherein the interests of individual labor collectives do not coincide with the interests of society and the interests of individual workers do not coincide with the interests of the collective.

It is not, of course, only a matter of improving indicators but also of their skillful use. I refer to the comprehensive, systemic application of effective indicators, whose merits have been proven by scientific methods and corroborated by practice. It is the task of our economists to develop and introduce their cardinal proposals concerning an improvement in the system of indicators so that they in themselves possess an intrinsic driving force, not only record the degree of the intensification and efficiency of social production but also accelerate the achievement of the final economic result and be geared to the further upsurge of the entire national economy.

In an increase in the efficiency of the national economy it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of measures with respect to the scientific organization of labor [NOT]. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, the introduction of NOT measures in the republic economy as a whole made it possible to economize on the labor of more than 30,000 persons, including more than 24,000 in industry alone and approximately 6,000 in construction. The economic efficiency of these measures in the 10th 5-Year Plan was also considerable -- more than R52 million.

However, we still have much to do for the more efficient introduction of a NOT system. At the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan, NOT measures in the republic economy as a whole extended to little more than 30 percent of all workers. Our ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations are not paying due attention to this important matter. This applies primarily to systems of the Ministries of Meat and Dairy Industry, Forestry and Agriculture.

NOT and production management centers under ministry auspices function in the republic, and there are approximately 140 departments and laboratories and more than 360 bureaus and groups. And almost 4,500 persons are employed in various NOT services in the economy altogether. But, unfortunately, these possibilities and this army are used far from always or fully.

It would evidently be advisable to set about the development and introduction of a "Georgia-NOT" goal-oriented comprehensive program. It should incorporate a system to increase the qualifications of the people employed in this sphere. The functions of head organization for the compilation of such a program should be entrusted to the Georgian branch of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems' Scientific Research Institute of Labor.

The time has come for our science and economic practice to make a proper study of questions concerning the organization of management at all levels of the economy, which is a key lever in the further growth of social production efficiency. Unfortunately, there are unsolved problems here too. Insufficient work is being done to develop sectorial economic management outlines. Outlines developed earlier have not been amplified, questions on the organizational-structural nature of newly created outlines have not been settled and the anticipated economic results from their introduction have not been calculated.

We expect from the economists a fundamental collation of the experience that has been accumulated in the republic with respect to a number of economic experiments. It is incomprehensible, for example, why such new phenomena in the republic's economic life as the formation of an agrarian-industrial complex at rayon level and in the republic, the system of material stimulation in agriculture employed in Abashskiy and certain other rayons, the public farm's cooperation with the public and other recognized valuable, useful initiatives have not yet been scientifically evaluated and interpreted theoretically.

It it time to embark on the formation of a territorial mechanism for the management of the economy by territory so that it accommodates both long-term questions concerning the development of the sectors and present-day problems in satisfying the demand for goods and services, with regard for the tremendous unutilized potential.

The creation of a territorial-intersectorial association for control of the economic and social development of the city of Poti, which is successfully tackling the task of organizing intersectorial relations between individual enterprises of the city for the purpose of better using capacity and reallocating above-norm stocks, which are so essential for the creation of a necessary product at one enterprise and are at a standstill at another, deserves attention.

Practical steps have been taken for the development thanks to bank credit of small facilities producing construction materials and local industry enterprises, and forms for more fully using industrial and agricultural waste have been found.

It is very important that the direct financial interest of the gorispolkom itself and the territorial-intersectorial association in expanding the manufacture of consumer and cultural-everyday commodities has been established.

Science and the design and planning organizations are participating actively in all this.

Inasmuch as the formation of the revenue basis of the city's budget was made directly dependent on the deductions obtained in the production of consumer goods there was material interest in an increase in the manufacture of goods in mass demand. A considerable additional source of replenishment of the budget appeared, which was channeled fully into the financing of city improvement projects. The experiment in Poti is gathering pace. We need to study it and develop recommendations.

Science is increasingly invading the process of management of the economy with the creation of automated control and planning systems. The main system being developed in the republic in the interests of a streamlining of management is the Georgia republic automated control system (RASU). Its creation will enable us to solve problems of intersectorial interaction in industry, agriculture, construction, transport and other spheres of the economy and will fundamentally improve the mechanism of territorial management in the republic.

The creation of the Georgia RASU represents a process that requires the stage-by-stage fulfillment of quotas envisaged by a goal-oriented comprehensive program. And certain difficulties have arisen even during the introduction of the main component of the RASU -- an automated data-processing system for the republic's directive authorities. Whereas the majority of union enterprises and certain republic ministries have perceived with full responsibility the importance of the tasks being tackled, certain ministries -- the Ministries of Housing and Municipal Services, Construction, Forestry and Local Industry -- regularly impede or refuse the submission of source data. We should also emphasize the fact that the creation of the RASU's technical facilities should be based on a system of collective computer use.

Questions concerning the management of the economy are now taking pride of place quite naturally. The need for the republic to have scientific establishments that will deal constantly, systematically and on a planned basis with these questions is also natural.

In particular, what is needed is a certain reorganization of the activity of the GSSR Gosplan Institute of Economics and National Economic Planning. It cannot be deemed correct when the most urgent questions concerning the development of the republic's economy and questions connected with, say, the study and collation of progressive experience in the introduction of new forms of management of agricultural production are incorporated in the plan of the institute's scientific research only after instruction from above.

Moreover, science cannot and should not stop at the study, collation and dissemination of progressive experience. It must go further and chart new paths to practice. This is what we expect of our economic science, our scientific economic establishments and the economists.

The question of the transformation of the Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Planning into the Institute of Economics and National Economic Management becomes urgent in this connection. A similar approach should also be adopted toward the activity of the Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Organization of Agriculture, transforming it into the Institute of the Economics and Management of Agriculture. The institutes' basic set of problems should also be changed. Along with development of the methodology of the planning and long-term forecasting of the development of the economy, it is necessary to undertake a study of the problems of management of the economy at various levels and the development of proposals for the optimum combining of sectorial and territorial forms and methods of management and managerial activity.

In the solution of managerial problems there should be an increase in the role of the Institute of National Economic Management, which, along with the task of increasing the qualifications of executive personnel, also has to tackle questions of an improvement in management. A sizable scientific research section has been created and a number of departments, including a national economic management department, function in the institute.

The Georgian Academy of Sciences should ponder proposals on the development of a system for the training and improvement of organizers. After all, major scientific achievements today are, as a rule, the fruit of collective labor. And this means that the scientific collectives need to be managed and managed on a professional level.

There are serious shortcomings in the planning of the training and use of VUZ and secondary specialized educational institution graduates. An analysis of recent years shows that 20 percent of young people graduating from VUZ's and approximately 40 percent from tekhnikums are not ensured planned jobs.

In a number of specialties, engineering included, the training of specialists is planned on a scale that considerably exceeds requirements. At the same time, the needs of machine-building and instrument-making, electronics and electrical equipment-making industries, radio engineering and communications and land management and animal husbandry are being far from fully satisfied, some of them by only 15-20 percent. A very serious situation has taken shape in the training of accounting specialists.

Certain ministries and departments, ispolkoms and enterprises and organizations approach questions on the retention of young specialists without due responsibility and fail to create normal work and social conditions for them. These shortcomings testify to a nonserious, nonparty-minded attitude toward these problems.

There is also another side of the question. Approximately one out of every four young specialists fails to show up in his appointed job. The dean's offices and public organizations of the VUZ's must do everything to ensure that every young specialist is ready to serve society and the people where this is most necessary. It is not only and, perhaps, not so much a question here of the tens of millions of rubles that the state spends virtually to no purpose. It is a question of the irreparable moral harm caused society as a whole and the young people themselves when their knowledge and energy fail to find active and purposeful application.

It is essential to make the planning of the training of specialists more flexible. It should anticipate the progressive changes in the structure of the republic's economy. These questions must be tackled with all due responsibility and competence by the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

It is essential to consider here the fact that the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic government will never agree to even a partial cutback in the VUZ's in any specialties if this might harm the spiritual life and culture of our people, our autonomous formations and our entire republic!

It is necessary to briefly broach questions concerning the development of the social sciences. A more detailed discussion of the achievements, problems and tasks of further developing the social sciences will be conducted at a meeting of the aktiv of the republic's social scientists, which it is planned to convene this fall.

Currently, however, mention should be made of the fact that there is still a quite widespread opinion that the social sciences, apart from economics and, partially, applied sociology, have no direct and immediate relationship to production. Of course, the most important social functions of the social sciences are knowledge of the patterns of the development of society and social phenomena, the assertion of communist ideals and the education of the working people in the spirit of these ideals. However, it would be entirely wrong to reduce the purpose of the social sciences merely to a study of the patterns of social development, assertion of the communist world outlook and the Soviet, socialist way of life and participation in the education of the new man.

What brings the social sciences close to production, what contributes to their direct influence on the development of the production forces?

These are on the one hand the singularities of present-day production connected with the complication and increasingly great intellectualization of production processes and the increased role and significance of social-psychological factors, and on the other hand such characteristic trends in the development of science under the conditions of the material-technical revolution in our country as the integration of the natural, technical and social sciences, the penetration of the social sciences by mathematical, natural-science and technical methods and the emergence of new scientific fields at the intersections of natural science, social science and technology.

Even now it is perfectly obvious that such scientific fields as applied sociology, social and engineering psychology, technical aesthetics, ergonomics and other branches are contributing to the better organization of the production process. However, the need to take account of the recommendations of the social sciences in the accomplishment of national economic tasks, including those that are purely technical, is brought about mainly by the very goal of social production under the conditions of socialism -- a rise not only in the material but also spiritual well-being of the working people.

A basic specific singularity of the organic combination of the achievements of the material-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system of the economy is that under socialism these achievements are introduced in practice with unfailing and constant regard not only for their economic benefit and technological efficiency but also their social value, with regard for expected influence on the social and demographic structure and the people's life style and with regard for medical-biological, sociopsychological, spiritual-cultural, ecological and other consequences.

There is no need to speak in detail about the fact that the study of all these social consequences of the material-technical revolution are possible only on the basis of the social sciences.

A turnabout of the social sciences toward urgent problems in further developing the economy is essential. To this end, the social scientists could act as copartners upon the integration of representatives of the natural and technical sciences with the production workers. The forms of such a partnership could be various. The social scientists could be enlisted as consultants and experts, and the principle of material interest could be extended to them.

A most important problem in whose study the social scientists should join most actively is that of demography. It is a question of the need to influence the demographic situation purposefully and in a scientifically substantiated manner.

Forecasts indicate that compared with the 1970's-1980's, the growth rate of the able-bodied population in the republic will have declined sharply in the 1980's-1990's and will lag considerably behind the growth rate of the population as a whole. Subsequently, in the period 1990-2000, demographic indicators should improve somewhat, but even in this period the overall picture is not altogether favorable.

A great deal of work on the development and introduction of a goal-oriented comprehensive program for the effective control of processes in the formation and use of labor resources in the republic as a whole and in each region thereof has to be done by the republic State Committee for Labor in conjunction with the Gosplan, Central Statistical Administration and appropriate scientific research institutes, with the participation of local soviet authorities.

In the next 2 years, the State Committee for Labor must complete for each region and city the compilation of labor documents, which will form the basis of a data bank that will assemble data permitting the control of labor resources in close coordination with the development of the national economy. All these data will also form the basis of the goal-oriented comprehensive program that is being created.

We should probably examine the question of the creation of a single republic demographic research center, entrusting to it the scientific development of demographic processes and their forecasting and rational regulation.

The task is to fundamentally improve the demographic situation and formulate an effective comprehensive demographic policy.

VIII

Man in Science

It was mentioned earlier that the scientific potential in the republic is relatively high. Thus, Georgia has 26 doctors and 180 candidates of sciences per 100,000 people; the figures for the country as a whole are 14 and 145, respectively. In addition, we are behind only the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR in the absolute number of doctors of sciences and are in sixth place in the number of candidates of science. All this speaks for itself.

At the same time, 141 persons are employed in science and the service thereof per 10,000 republic inhabitants, and 47 are research assistants here. Let us note in comparison that these figures are 165 and 52, respectively, for the country as a whole. Consequently, quantitatively the republic lags behind the union average.

Furthermore, of every 100 research assistants, 60 are employed in scientific research institutes, 34 in VUZ's and 5 in the management machinery and other establishments. Only 2 doctors and 107 candidates of science work at industrial enterprises, 40 candidates of science work in planning, planning-technological and planning-design organizations and only 1 candidate of science works on the kolkhozes.

It has to be said here that in the 10th 5-Year Plan the number of people working in the republic Academy of Sciences increased only 12 percent, whereas they increased 26 percent in all union republic academies of sciences.

All this indicates the need for constant concern to be displayed for further strengthening the republic's scientific potential and, consequently, for the future of our science and the acceleration of scientific progress.

Primarily, it is necessary to display concern for the reinforcement of science with leading personnel. Vladimir Ilich Lenin's instruction that nine-tenths of success depends on personnel is of particular significance in science.

In speaking of the strengthening of science's personnel potential, I refer to the need to strive for the influx into science of fresh youthful forces. The basic form of the training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel is the graduate research course. More than 1,400 persons are currently undergoing tuition in a graduate research course in 65 scientific research institutes and VUZ's of the republic. Up to 300 persons are accepted annually for resident and correspondence graduate research courses and approximately 80-100 young specialists are sent annually for training in a special graduate research course in major centers of the country, primarily Moscow.

The quantitative indicators are seemingly pretty good. But we have no grounds for saying that purposeful, plan-based work on the training of scientific personnel via the graduate research course is being performed in the republic. It is first necessary to better select the young people for graduate research. The competitions that were held earlier have receded to a secondary position. Selection has come to be made in accordance with other, to be frank, not very businesslike indications and, sometimes, simply according to who one knows. The rule is violated according to which young people are selected for graduate research, particularly in the applied sciences, who have worked a minimum of 2 years in production in their chosen specialty. The exception whereby it is possible to start on graduate research immediately following VUZ graduation on the recommendation of the academic council has become the rule.

As a result, it is not the most deserving and not the most gifted and talented persons who "break through," as they sometimes say, to graduate research. Whence the frequently low quality of the training of young scientific personnel, the scientific value of the theses and the disruption of the times specified for their defense.

So it turns out that we have many candidates of science but considerably fewer really promising scientists.

There has been something of an improvement here in selection for graduate research in the social sciences, to which only young people with practical work experience, who have shown themselves to be active in sociopolitical life and who have been recommended by the raykoms and the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, are now admitted. The subject matter of the theses is coordinated and supervised by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History and the republic Academy of Sciences' Social Sciences Department.

We also need to introduce a definite system for the training of scientific personnel in the natural and technical sciences. It is essential that the appropriate authorities, primarily the State Committee for Science and Technology, which has been entrusted with the training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, be guided by a precise plan for the training of graduate students in various specialties, proceeding from the interests of the further development of science and the national economy, economics and culture and the social spheres. It is essential to plan this work both for the immediate future and for the more distant perspective, at least to the year 2000.

The training of scientific cadres is one side of the question. Their use is the other. This also has to be mentioned because, for example, approximately 20 candidates of science are working as laboratory assistants in Tbilisi University while waiting for the positions of assistant lecturer or research assistant to become vacant. At the same time, there is a shortage of candidates of science in the scientific-experimental laboratories of industrial enterprises and associations and in production itself.

This is a very serious question, and it must be approached with equal seriousness. Sometimes a young specialist who, following VUZ graduation, has worked in production for the appointed 2 years and, sometimes, more displays no aspiration to embark on graduate research, although possessing the qualities for scientific work. This happens because by this time he has settled into the enterprise fully, earned respect and authority in the collective, started a family and is receiving a good wage. And he is not attracted by the prospect of embarking on graduate research, where the grant is no more than R100.

Here also we need a precisely honed system, which, possibly, should provide for a person being sent for graduate research at enterprise expense with preservation of the average wage for the whole time of the training of capable young specialists who have worked seveal years in a special design bureau, say, or directly in a shop. The rule should be established here in accordance with which the young scientist, following completion of the graduate research course, obligatorily returns and continues work in his own field, applying in practice the knowledge he has obtained and tackling concrete national economic tasks on a genuinely scientific basis.

In the opinion of many comrades who sent their proposals to the Central Committee, the need has arisen for a further refinement in the system of conferring degrees.

Instances are encountered of a graduate student already having solved the scientific problem he had been assigned and the scientific results having been obtained and published and, sometimes, introduced even, and the candidate for a degree spending a heap of time on technically putting his thesis into shape and defending it. Essentially, the scientist is not involved in creative work and the realization of his scientific ideas, expending his forces on the formal aspect of matters. After all, 1 year to 18 months and sometimes more is spent on this.

Matters should be organized so as to ensure that the role and responsibility in these matters of the local authorities and specialized councils for the conferring of degrees of scientific establishments and VUZ's grow increasingly. The country's leading VUZ's could be granted the final right to confer a candidate's degree.

Many comrades consider advisable the creation in the union republics of special bodies that could supervise, direct and coordinate the work on certification of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel. In this event, the Higher Certification Commission would have time to increase supervision of the correctness of certification and the correctness of the conferring of degrees.

The work of the Higher Certification Commission has, as is known, been reorganized in recent years, following which there has been a stricter approach everywhere, and this applies to our republic also, to the conferment of degrees, doctoral included.

Nonetheless, there are shortcomings in this matter as well. The scientific research establishments, VUZ academic councils and their leaders plan the training of doctors of sciences inadequately and do not control or regulate this process. Far from full use is made of the possibilities for sending promising young scientists to the major scientific centers for the preparation of doctoral theses. The appropriate conditions are not created for the candidates for doctoral degrees, and they are not granted study leave, which is entirely their due. It happens that degrees -- of candidate and even doctor of sciences -- are conferred for works that do not conform to the demands made of them.

It is fitting to mention the scientists' work time here. The time factor is particularly important for the scientist. Time lost means a discovery not made, an invention not implemented and machinery, mechanisms and materials not created.

Like everyone, the scientist is not given that much time for the particularly fruitful activity, for scientific exploits and for scientific heroism. And it is a very great pity if this time is wasted on the compilation of all kinds of documents and on putting candidate's and doctor's theses into shape, they having to pass through many levels.

It is perhaps necessary to adopt a bolder approach to the conferring of degrees as per the totality of valuable scientific works, for a discovery and for most important inventions.

After all, if a scientist's work has been recognized as a discovery, is he not surely "pulled" toward a doctor's degree? It would evidently be more correct for a person to be awarded the degree of candidate or doctor of science for a work that has already been created that merits this high scientific distinction and not to labor for the sake of obtaining this degree!

A poll of research assistants corroborated this opinion. The overwhelming majority believes that the system of the conferring of degrees is excessively complicated here and takes away too much effort and energy from the candidates. We cannot and must not overlook this.

Concern for the training of scientific personnel should begin with the high school, at the school desk. The foundation should be laid there for the formation of future searching and industrious scientists.

Interesting steps have been taken in recent years along Georgian Komsomol Central Committee and republic Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and Ministry of Education lines. The so-called "small academy" -- a scientific society of students of the republic's general education schools -- has been created. A physico-mathematics correspondence school has been organized under the auspices of the Tbilisi State University. The organization of multiprofile summer camp-schools, where classes in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and other subjects are conducted

with gifted schoolchildren, is practiced. High school students are actively familiarized with scientific thinking thanks to annual republic schoolchildren's scientific conferences.

The necessary conditions are also being created for the discovery of talented youth with an aptitude for scientific work in the republic's VUZ's. Student scientific societies and other student creative associations, particularly the economic analysis bureau, scientific-technical information groups and student design bureaus, in which more than 2,000 persons work, have been stimulated recently.

However, what has been done is far from sufficient because everything that has been achieved represents individual cases, but what is needed is a system. A system for preparing youth for scientific work stimulating the further development of the capabilities of the young men and women of school age even is essential. We must also seek and prepare future scientists in the VUZ's, beginning with the second and third courses.

It would appear to us advisable to develop in the high school and in the VUZ's criteria of an aptitude for scientific work that would be the basis for selection of young people for the VUZ and, subsequently, for graduate research.

As an experiment, it might be possible to introduce in certain schools and VUZ's a system of special points marking the students' successes in mastery of the school sciences, individual branches of knowledge, foreign languages and so forth. These points could be taken into consideraion upon enrollment in the VUZ or graduate research course. If such a practice were to be extended to graduate research, a sufficient number of points would relieve the graduate student of having to take candidate's examinations, which are, incidentally, frequently a hollow formality.

It is essential that the Georgian CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department submit in conjunction with the republic Academy of Sciences Presidium, State Committee for Science and Technology, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and Ministry of Education concrete proposals for the development of such a system.

Relations between the high school and the scientific establishments, primarily those in the Academy of Sciences' system, should become closer and more organic. The way to the scientific laboratories and the experimental bases needs to be opened to the student youth. Our scientists must actively enlist young people in scientific work, including basic research.

And a few further thoughts in connection with the "man and science" problem. It was observed at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress that as we advance an increasingly big role will be performed by subjective factors. In science, one such factor is the role of the leader-scientist, manager-scientist, organizer-scientist and civilian-and-patriot-scientist.

We have many prominent scientists whom it is customary to call "generators of Ideas" and around whom the young people unite and rally. It is precisely on our venerable scientists that the process of the formation from these young people of scientists of the new type, the scientists of the period of the scientific-technical revolution, primarily depends.

Science is a most democratic sphere of man's activity. Therefore, the true leader-scientist should clearly understand and be fully aware that while reserving for himself the final decision on any scientific problem at the final stage prior to this, the adoption of this decision, he should do everything for the most extensive, most democratic discussion of everything connected with the further development of science.

It can be put this way: The broadest democracy is an inalienable feature of the development of science; confidently developing science is a stimulus to further democratic development.

Unfortunately, however, even today such an anomalous phenomenon as monopolism in science, which not only impedes the development of science but also distorts the unstable part of the scientific collective and nudges weak-willed workers toward a spirit of conciliation, fawning and servility and harms people morally, still makes its presence felt.

The leader-scientist should primarily be a great authority in his field of science. The leader-scientist should be an authority as a citizen and a patriot. The leader-scientist should have authority in the moral-ethical area, I believe that the moral-ethical aspect of the personality plays a bigger part in science than, perhaps, other spheres of human activity. A poor scientist is no scientist. But there are people who ascribe to themselves the high title of scientist who are unworthy of it. This is simply dishonorable!

The real scientist cannot be reconciled to a situation in which embezzlement, fraud, servility and malevolence are possible. But there are those who permit this. And this also is elementary dishonesty! We speak of this today because the proposed forms of stimulation of the partnership of science and production could be used by dishonest people who have wormed their way into science and thereby have become compromised before even having become established.

The high title of scientist must be valued, cherished and prized!

On the other hand, the party, soviet and management authorities and the corresponding officials must display greater concern for the material and moral stimulation of scientists.

The highest form of the scientist's encouragement is probably the moral satisfaction he derives from the introduction of his own discovery or development in practice. For this reason, it is exceptionally important that the scientists do not encounter numerous difficulties practically unrelated to science in the realization of valuable ideas and works.

This applies to questions of financing and material-technical supply, the printing of works and the official registration of inventions, obtaining copyright and patent-licensing support and much else.

It is very important that our public organizations, mass information media and state authorities also commend the most gifted scientists and that it be they who receive bonuses and other traditional forms of encouragement.

On the other hand, we must concern ourselves properly with questions of the scientists' material encouragement and soundly study and utilize the experience of certain of the country's scientific establishments where the workers are paid in differentiated manner, in accordance with the results of individual certification, and where cash bonuses are differentiated in a substantiated manner.

It is also necessary to continue the search for new ways to encourage scientists. Proposals were submitted during preparations for this plenum concerning invitations for the period while their innovations are being introduced to their authors as enterprise consultants, with appropriate remuneration. We should ponder how to extend broadly to the authors of practical innovations achieved in academy institutes and VUZ's the possibilities of economic stimulation that currently exist in the sectorial institutes. There were also other proposals that deserve attention.

In posing so acutely the question of the integration of academy science, the sectorial scientific research institutes, VUZ science and the planning and design organization with production, it is at the same time essential that we create for their workers the appropriate condition for joint creative work and for creative meetings of scientific personalities with production workers. It would be advisable in this connection to open a center for scientists in Tbilisi, making available to it a sizable material base.

At the same time, it is essential to give thought to the construction of houses, hospitals and clinics, kindergartens and creches, sports-convalescent complexes and other installations for scientific workers so that the most favorable material, moral and psychological conditions be created for their fruitful creative work.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau recently adopted a decision that entrusted to the Gosplan, in conjunction with Tbilisskiy Gorispolkom, the formulation of a program -- up to 1990 -- for a sharp improvement in providing housing to the workers of Tbilisi's academy institutes and VUZ's.

IX

To Improve the Management of Science and Scientific-Technical Progress

In recent years, the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers have adopted a number of decisions aimed at improving the leadership of scientific research and introducing the achievements of science and technology in the national economy. The position has been established in the Gosplan of deputy chairman, who now deals specifically with questions on the development of science and technology. The corresponding service has been created here. A special science and technology department has been formed in the Council of Ministers.

The functions of the republic State Committee for Science and Technology and the Gosplan have been more clearly defined.

The State Committee for Science and Technology is involved in planning and coordinating scientific research, training scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, comprehensive scientific-technical programs, scientific-technical information and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries and coordinating work on the development of RASU.

The Gosplan performs work on assimilating the production of new types of products, introducing progressive technology and mechanizing and automating production processes and deals with questions of official standardization, product quality, the scientific organization of labor and the technical improvement, retooling and modernization of operating enterprises.

However, the solution of questions on further improving control of the process of scientific creativity, accelerating the rate of scientific-technical progress and science's integration with material production demands the implementation of a number of additional organizational measures in the republic. All these measures should be geared to ensuring an integral, systematic approach to the management of science and scientific-technical progress, the surmounting of interdepartmental barriers and the rational location and development of the republic's scientific-technical potential.

We must first of all raise even higher the authority of the republic's main scientific center -- the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, increase the academy's role in determining the main directions in development of the natural and social sciences in the republic and the coordinating functions of its institutes and subdivisions, strengthen certain of these subdivisions and delineate their rights and duties more precisely.

It is necessary, inter alia, to enhance the role of the Commission for the Study of Production Forces and Natural Resources and target its work even more toward the solution of urgent national economic problems.

It would seem advisable to create under the auspices of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences a special subdivision entrusted with the organization and leadership of such a form as partnership between the academy institutes and the planning-design-technological establishments and production organizations. It is perhaps necessary to give thought to the question of creating under this subdivision centralized cash resources for the specific financing of individual, most important advancements.

It is also necessary to examine the question of the organization under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences Presidium of a scientific history and sociology of science sector with the status of an independent scientific establishment. This would make it possible to put the study of all processes occurring in the scientific organism of the republic on a solid basis, perform in-depth analytical work and formulate scientifically substantiated recommendations for the long term.

There is an urgent need for the more efficient management on a republic scale of the sectorial scientific research, planning-design and planning-technological organizations so that their work is subordinated to a greater extent to the interests of the further development of the Georgian SSR's national economy. In many of them a number of scientific problems is still being tackled within the framework of selfish departmental interests, by virtue of which the necessary end economic results are efficient management methods are not being achieved.

The main path here is the creation of science-production associations, the program-goal method of planning and science's partnership with production. It is necessary to encourage the worthwhile trend toward the transfer of sectorial institutes to dual subordination so that their scientific-methods leadership is exercised by the republic Academy of Sciences. Perhaps this method should also be used to solve the question concerning the creation of head organizations with a scientific-methods respect for comprehensive problems of machine building and power engineering and certain other fields. The academy's cooperation with sectorial science and industry would make it possible to work efficiently in the sphere of robot technology.

In each scientific research institute -- academy and sectorial -- and in each planning-design-technological organization it is essential to create subdivisions of people who will actively and enterprisingly seek out partners in the sphere of material production, organize partnership with production, sum up the outcome and results of this partnership and prepare proposals with respect to the material stimulation of the collaborators.

The influence of the republic State Committee for Science and Technology on the activity of the sectorial scientific research institutes and planning-design organizations should increase. It would be advisable for the union ministries and departments, when drawing up the annual plans of the sectorial institutes and design and technological organizations, to leave at the disposal of the state committee some reserve from the total for scientific research.

As a whole, there is now a need to revise the regulations governing the State Committee for Science and Technology, appreciably extend its rights and duties, strengthen the staff and create for its disposal a reserve of financial and material resources for scientific-technical developments. The Georgian Council of Ministers should study the possibilities of forming such a reserve not only from the budget but also, possibly, from other sources, including deductions from the profit of the union and union-republic enterprises and associations. These resources could, as mentioned earlier, be channeled into financing the most important developments and goal-oriented programs, in whose realization all enterprises and organizations on republic territory without exception have an interest.

Far from full use is being made currently of the scientific potential of our VUZ's. Traditional forms of the VUZ's relations with production -- economic contracts, contracts on creative collaboration -- do not always target the lecturers, graduates and students toward the comprehensive solution of complex scientific-technical problems and scatter their forces and potential around a large number of minor subjects. The VUZ's have inadequately developed experimental production facilities and continue to use obsolete equipment and instruments, as a rule.

VUZ workers do not have an economic interest in the introduction of their own developments, and the contracts concluded with clients do not provide for the realization of these developments.

Valuable experience in increasing the efficiency of scientific research and science's integration with production has been accumulated in the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, where a finally autonomous scientific association incorporating VUZ's (the scientific activity part) and their scientific research institutes, special design bureaus and experimental works has been functioning since 1980 as a single science-economic complex. This association has been switched to the new forms of planning and economic incentive.

Economic incentive funds are created in the VUZ's whose size depends, naturally, on the economic results obtained from the introduction of scientific research and experimental-design work. Part of these resources (20 percent) is concentrated in the association as a centralized fund for the financing of goal-oriented programs and particularly important developments. The association disposes of a certain reserve of the wage fund and staff size.

Fundamental and applied research is financed on the basis of scheduled orders. Thus, appropriations, of the budget included, are allocated for the performance of concrete work.

We hope that the USSR Council of Ministers and the union Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education will support our intention to extend this experience to the republic's VUZ's. It might be possible, for a start, to create such an association as an experiment on the basis of several of our large-scale VUZ's.

Only by having strengthened our construction science organizationally will we be able to raise it to a higher level. For this purpose, it is essential to put an end to the comminution of the educational and sectorial scientific research and planning institutes and organize the precise coordination of their work. Only given such an approach will it be possible to successfully accomplish important scientific-practical tasks and accelerate the introduction of new technological solutions, new equipment and valuable scientific research developments.

The progressive experience of the Gidroproyekt Institute imeni S.Ya. Zhuk, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is being introduced in design at an inadequate pace. The unjustified delay in the preparation and introduction of new model plan series is causing concern. The fulfillment of experimental construction plans is disrupted from year to year. Nor does the network of scientific research organizations itself correspond to the increased demands of construction. Experimental production facilities are insufficiently developed, and there are serious shortcomings in the system of scientific-methods leadership.

We have a right to demand of the Georgian SSR Gosstroy more active influence on the state of affairs in construction science and the introduction of results in practice.

Our agricultural science is the subject of a special discussion. Coordination of the work of the scientific establishments on an agricultural profile and questions concerning introduction of the achievements of science and technology in agricultural production are handled by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the republic Ministry of Agriculture,

the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Academy of Sciences, the VASKhNIL Trans-Caucasus Department and the Georgian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry. There are many coordinators, but real, concrete leadership is lacking.

We simply cannot be reconciled to such a situation any longer, and the Central Committee plenum hopes that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the VASKhNIL will adopt a positive attitude toward the following solution of the question of coordinating scientific research in the agricultural and agrarian-industrial complex of the republic: It is necessary to create a VASKhNIL Georgian Department, giving it jurisdiction in respect to scientific research activity over all scientific research establishments of an agricultural type located on republic territory, including VUZ's, and to impart to this department the function of coordinator of the activity of other institutes of the agrarian-industrial complex.

In practice, it is a question of creating on the basis of the VASKhNIL Georgian Department a republic coordinating center for the control and introduction of scientific developments in the sphere of agriculture. At the same time, thought should be given to strengthening the introduction of the achievements of science and technology at all levels of management of the agrarian-industrial complex.

It should be recalled in connection with the problems of managing medical science that a main administration of medical science and educational institutions and also a methods office functioned in the republic Ministry of Health machinery prior to 1975. However, the main administration was liquidated on the order of the USSR Ministry of Health, and its functions were entrusted to the Academic Medical Council, which has only three positions -- chairman and two inspectors. Given this situation, there can be no serious talk about the management of medical science.

It would be advisable to restore the main administration of medical science and educational institutions in the republic Ministry of Health machinery, headed by a deputy minister.

At the same time, we need to create for this main administration a scientific base in the form of a scientific-methods center, which could be organized with staff individuals of the Institute of Experimental Surgery Medical Cybernetics Department and other medical scientific research institutes. The Academic Medical Council, on the other hand, should be a highly competent consultative body under the republic Ministry of Health.

A few words about the combination of the sectorial and territorial management of science. The joint decision of the Tbilisskiy Gorkom Bureau, republic Academy of Sciences Presidium and Tbilisskiy Gorispolkom on the creation of a council for economic and social problems headed by the president of the Academy of Sciences merits the utmost support. The council is called on to coordinate the efforts of academy, VUZ and sectorial science, directing them toward the solution of the most important problems of the city's development and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress as a whole. Useful work has already been performed by the Council for Leadership of Scientific Subdivisions of the City of Kutaisi, which was organized by the Academy of Sciences Presidium. This practice should be extended in every possible way.

Subject competitions conducted by the Georgian State Committee for Science and Technology are an efficient form in mobilizing the scientific organization collectives, production innovators and all creatively minded people for the accomplishment of urgent national economic tasks. However, there are tasks that are more urgent for this city or the other and can be tackled more easily locally. For this reason, it would be advisable for the local party and soviet authorities to determine a list of their specific problems, substantiate them and announce competitions for the best solution of the most pressing scientific-technical questions, in participation in which the republic's best scientific forces could be enlisted. Such possibilities exist almost everywhere, and they need to be realized with the help of the appropriate authorities, primarily the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Having tackled in earnest the examination of the most urgent and vitally important scientific-technical questions for their regions, the rayon and city leaders themselves will be able to probe them in greater depth. It is now very important that every party, soviet, management, trade union and Komsomol worker go into these problems thoroughly and grow and develop in this direction.

This form of work on the one hand inculcates in the party aktiv a taste for everything new, and this novelty then acquires a broad path into practice and, on the other, makes it possible to enlist in the accomplishment of the most important national economic and scientific-technical tasks our top scientific forces, for whom participation in such competitions would be of a prestigious nature.

Scientific-technical information has an important role in the struggle for the increased efficiency of science and the acceleration of the rate of scientific-technical progress. A comparatively smooth-running system has taken shape in the republic in this respect. The State Committee for Science and Technology's Scientific Research Institute of Scientific-Technical Information is functioning. As a whole, the system serves over 7,000 collective and individual subscribers, who are annually issued over 700,000 individual pieces of information.

It should now be a question of the increased efficacy of the information service and its efficiency. Currently, when the flow of information is becoming increasingly heavy, it is the task of the scientific-technical information service not only to simply convey all this information to the subscriber but to highlight and select from the multitude of information everything that is new and really necessary and valuable.

It would appear advisable to create under the auspices of the Institute of Scientific-Technical Information a council of experts who would preliminarily approve the selected information. Then concrete proposals should be formulated with respect to this information in the republic State Committee for Science and Technology and Gosplan with a recommendation on the introduction of innovations contained in the information.

After this, the most significant recommendations should be incorporated in the appropriate sections of the national economic plan, with others forwarded to ministries, departments and enterprises with a proposal on the unconditional introduction of the approved recommendation locally. Similar work should be performed by the information services of ministries, departments and enterprises in interaction with their leaders.

Such an approach will give national economy sectors an opportunity to obtain precisely the information that will help them raise the technical level of their enterprises and, consequently, labor productivity. Such a recommendation would be obligatory, and were it not to be introduced, responsibility for this should be borne by the enterprise leaders, material responsibility included.

It is necessary to create on the basis of the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Scientific-Technical Information and the republic Scientific-Technical Library a strong information body armed with modern information technology and with a high degree of the automation and mechanization of information work. For this it is necessary to complete construction of the republic Scientific-Technical Library building as quickly as possible. Of the R360,000 allocated for the construction in 1981, however, the Ministry of Construction assimilated only R21,000 [figures as published].

It is more than naive today to believe that all scientific-technical problems may be solved by our efforts and our science. We must adopt -- and, what is very important, adopt in good time -- the maximum of that which is new and most valuable that is being created by domestic and foreign science and technology. For this reason, the task is to sharply raise the efficacy and efficiency of scientific-technical information, which must "work" more efficiently for scientific-technical progress.

It is necessary to go thoroughly into questions of the publication and use of scientific-technical literature and scientific-technical periodicals and put this important matter also on an official footing.

Use must be made of all channels and all possibilities for the systematic study of progressive experience -- foreign, domestic, of the union republics and of leading sectors of the economy, primarily the defense industry. We far from always know our own experience and our own developments and are unable to propagandize them properly. In this connection, the plenum notes the need for a considerable reorganization of the work of the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements of the Georgian SSR and an enhancement of its role in accelerating introduction of the achievements of science and technology and the use of progressive experience.

An improvement in the management of scientific-technical progress implies an increase in patent-licensing work and protection of the priority of our scientific-technical achievements. It is necessary to introduce in practice official planning for the use of inventions.

X

A Most Important Party Concern

A rise in the level of leadership of the development of science and an acceleration of scientific-technical progress are at the current stage a most important party concern. An in-depth knowledge of the problems of science and the urgent tasks of scientific-technical progress and an ability to coordinate, concentrate and direct the efforts of the scientific and production collectives toward the achievement of final goals and end results are required of the party authorities and party organizations.

In recent years, science has been enlisted more actively in the accomplishment of concrete socioeconomic tasks, as indicated by the experience of a number of primary party organizations, the Tbilisskiy, Kutaisskiy and Potiyskiy Gorkoms and the Abashskiy, Makharadzevskiy and Telavskiy Raykoms, as well as the initiative of Gardabanskiy Raykom, following which a "Science Proving Ground" was created in the rayon thanks to which the achievements of scientific research are being extensively introduced in agricultural practice.

At the same time there predominates in science, it may be said, an applied approach, in which science is addressed mainly on occasions when it is necessary to tackle some practical tasks or other dictated by life itself. But party leadership of science and scientific-technical progress requires, like science itself, the organic combining of the fundamental and applied directions and the integration of both approaches.

We need precisely a fundamental, scientific approach to the organization of scientific research and the introduction of its results in practice. This is, of course, no easy matter; it is a complex matter, but it is primarily a particularly party matter! Therefore, this matter should be handled first and foremost by the party organizations.

Much now will depend on the scientific establishments' primary party organizations, a subject dealt with at the recent first republic meeting of primary party organization secretaries, who spoke of the need for the stimulation and intensification of party influence on the development of science and scientific-technical progress and of the fact that it is the primary party organizations that are entrusted with great responsibility for forming the correct style and methods of the work of the scientific collectives and that it is the primary party organizations that are called on to create a truly creative atmosphere in the scientific collectives providing for the high fruitfulness and quality of our scientists' work.

Speaking of the scientific research establishments' primary party organizations, it is first of all necessary to emphasize the need to strengthen them in every possible way and to increase their fighting efficiency. Despite the fact that the party stratum

among research assistants is over 20 percent in the republic as a whole, we still have many scientific establishments in which the communists constitute 6-7 percent of the overall collective. Moreover, a large part of the party members is frequently auxiliary and not scientific personnel.

Admittance to the party is a serious question that requires an exclusively individual, differentiated approach. And it would evidently be correct if together with capable, promising young people the party ranks were to be replenished more with research workers of middle and mature age because authority and credit usually come to the scientist with the years. This would serve to strengthen the party organizations and increase their role and influence.

The party organizations of the scientific establishment should fight for an increase in the efficiency and quality of scientific research. After all, there are many works created in our institutes that fail to correspond to the increased demands of science.

The primary party organization should also avail itself of the right to supervise administration activity to influence the formation of plans for scientific research work, striving to ensure that they incorporate the most pertinent and most urgent scientific problems whose solution would be of real benefit both to science itself and to the national economy.

The scientific establishment party organizations should pay more attention to strengthening labor discipline and organization. The facts indicate that the party organizations frequently overlook the fact that certain research assistants do not have a full work load and are working without undue strain and sometimes cease to produce a scientific product following defense of their thesis. Due measures are not being adopted to retain the scientific personnel, as a result of which a turnover of research assistants is seen in scientific research institutes.

There is also the problem of the increase in the authority of the research assistant, expert and designer. There should not be a situation in which those who are actually developing science and moving it forward are left on the sidelines. The party organizations must cherish in every possible way the authority of the research assistant who frequently "does what counts" in the collective and create for him all the conditions for fruitful, highly efficient labor.

The authority of the scientific establishment primary party organization secretary should also be higher. This also was discussed at our republic meeting. Party leaders in the scientific collectives must be the most authoritative and most competent people, comrades who enjoy profound respect in the scientific world. The approach to the selection of a party organization secretary should be just the same as to the nomination of a top scientist for the position of director of a scientific research institute, with the same measure of responsibility and the same party-minded adherence to principle.

At the same time, along with the party organization secretaries, personal responsibility for the state of party-political work in the scientific collective should also be borne by the leaders of the scientific establishments. After all, it is no coincidence that such leaders are elected, as a rule, to party central committees and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. For its part, the party organization must influence the leader more actively and mold in him the best qualities and an ability to heed the communists' opinion and tackle questions collegially and collectively.

Along with the tasks of further developing fundamental science, more attention should be given by the party organizations to introducing the results of scientific developments in practice. It is this that is the touchstone against which the fighting efficiency and purposefulness of the communists and their leaders are tested. The ability to bring what has been started to a conclusion is the main quality of the party leader.

Thus, there are many questions, the tasks confronting the party organizations are complex and their accomplishment requires of the party secretaries high-mindedness, consistency and competence. At a meeting of secretaries of scientific establishment party organizations held prior to the plenum in the Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department, it was noted that Central Committee departments and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms should probe the specific features of their work in greater depth. The wish was expressed for the organization in party committees, Central Committee departments included, of the training of secretaries and an exchange of experience of their work.

We touched on certain aspects of the activity of the scientific establishment party organizations. Approximately the same tasks confront the party organizations of the planning, planning-design, experimental-design and other establishments, where new equipment and technology is conceived or being perfected.

It has to be emphasized in particular here that in light of the decisive reorientation toward intensive factors in the development of the economy on the basis of scientific-technical progress, a reorganization of the style and methods of work as well of the primary party organizations which operate directly in the material production sphere is required.

The very concept of the integration and partnership of science with production envisages and requires the two-way communication, combining and connection of the one with the other. The readiness for further integration, particularly the readiness of ministries, industrial and agricultural enterprises, associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, their leaders and primary party organization secretaries, will largely depend on the primary party organizations and their secretaries.

Many scientists and specialists believe that the complex problem of introducing the achievements of science and technology in production can be tackled with an increase in the role of self-regulation factors, given the increased strategic role of the state. The interest of both sides -- science and production -- would ensure the functioning of partnership as a component of such a self-regulating mechanism.

Of course, the appropriate economic levers must also provide for such readiness and such interest. However, today it is primarily and mainly a question of the psychological, subjective readiness of everyone for the accomplishment of these important scientific and national economic tasks. The party organizations should see their mission primarily in inculcating in everyone a taste for science and scientific-technical progress and raising party and economic personnel -- literally all workers -- in such a spirit that everyone lives with the problems not only of the present day but also of the next day and long-term problems. The future of the enterprises, the future of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz and the future of a new construction project should first of all interest and excite all of us and attract our closest attention.

It is very important that our party and economic personnel live precisely with the long term, give constant thought to the need for the replacement of equipment, renewal of the selection of manufactured output, economies in and the rational use of materials and an increase in the qualifications of production-technical personnel, constantly probe problems of scientific-technical progress, display an interest in them and constantly seek out that which is valuable, useful and important in science and among the designers and developers -- everything that may be adopted not only today and not only tomorrow but in 10-15 years time as well.

All this work should be regarded by us, comrades, as the preparation of fruitful soil for scientific-technical progress and preparation of the proving ground of science. Without such preparation of the soil, without such a formulation of the question and without such a proving ground there will be no integration and no acceleration of the rate of scientific-technical and socioeconomic progress and the scientific-technical revolution.

The further upsurge of scientific creativity, introduction of the achievements of science and technology in practice and in life and science's integration with production should be for every party organization concern No 1.

It is necessary to create a system of the work of all party organizations to provide for introducing the results of scientific developments in production and a system of party supervision of the introduction. Each party organization must draw up a plan of measures which includes forms and methods of the propaganda of scientific developments and ways to accelerate their completion and use and morally and materially stimulate scientists and production workers. The plans of institute and production facility party organizations could also be joint plans.

It is necessary to hold joint sessions of scientific establishment and enterprise party committees and party bureaus, joint party meetings and reports of communist-scientists to communist-production workers and vice versa. It would be advisable for the period of the joint participation of different labor collectives in the development of comprehensive programs or in partnership to set up provisional primary party organization secretary councils.

It might be useful to create under the auspices of certain regional party committees, following the example of Ukrainian comrades and the people of Tbilisi, councils to assist scientific-technical progress that would be able to contribute to the surmounting of intersectorial and interdepartmental barriers.

Scientific-technical progress is also progress in improving the conditions of work and protecting it. Consequently, this is a vital concern of the trade unions, which must strive to ensure that questions concerning use of the achievements of science and new equipment and technology be the subject of systematic discussion at permanent production conferences and that they occupy a fitting place in collective contracts. Introduction of the achievements of science and technology and the increased level of mechanization and automation correspond directly to the working people's interests since they alleviate their work and make it more skilled and creative.

It is necessary to approach from truly scientific standpoints the organization of socialist competition in scientific research and planning-design establishments so that it contributes to the maximum to the achievement of high end results. The current practice of summarizing the results of socialist competition between scientific establishments and within them, however, is largely of a subjective nature inasmuch as the evaluations of the work are only inadequately linked with the final results of the developments and their introduction. It is essential to increase the publicity and stimulation of competition in the scientific establishments.

There has been something of a stimulation of activity in the scientific-technical societies and the Society of Inventors and Production Efficiency Experts in the republic recently.

Three years ago, the Georgian CP Central Committee approved the initiative "Every Scientific-Technical Society Council Is a Headquarters of the Search for Production Potential." On the basis of potential revealed by the scientific-technical community, additional above-plan products have been manufactured to the tune of R140 million in the 3 years. The scientific-technical society councils must now become headquarters of the search for ways to integrate science and production.

Much that is useful may be done by our youth and our Komsomol. We hope and expect that the young builders of communism will, as on every occasion, make their impressive contribution to this all-party, all-state cause, the cause of the further development of science and the even greater acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and will embark on it with all the vigor of youth and with youthful enthusiasm and fervor. Young people enter science at Komsomol age, and this means that the Komsomol organizations have an important role in the formation, education and development of scientific personnel.

For everyone who has decided to devote himself to science, the Komsomol should be a loyal and caring mentor capable of discerning in the young man or woman the instincts of a future scientist and pave for them the way to scientific creativity.

The role of the mass information media in an increase in the efficiency of science and the introduction of its achievements in production is increasing. A great deal of work to propagandize and popularize scientific achievements is being performed by the republic press, television and radio. However, this material is frequently of an informational, illustrative nature. It is essential to raise more urgent, problem issues connected with the further development of science and its main directions. Polemics, discussion, open debate and arguments are needed. Without a critical interpretation of what has already been done there is no progress and important scientific discoveries cannot be made, outstanding results achieved or in-depth research conducted.

The scientific-technical revolution requires a high educational level of society. For this reason, it is necessary to display more concern for an increase in the scientific, technical and humanitarian knowledge of workers and kolkhoz members, specialists and employees. A broad field of activity is opened here to the Tsodna Society, the republic Political Education Center and all of our ideological establishments.

Concerning questions of the correlation of science and ideology, I would like to highlight two aspects of this problem: first, the ideological training of the scientific cadres themselves and, second, our scientists' participation in ideological work and the ideological education of the broad working people's masses.

In the period of developed socialism, there is a particular increase in the significance and role of the ideological-political training and conditioning of scientific personnel inasmuch as the level of the scientist's professional scientific activity and his active life and civic position largely depend on the formation of his Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the extent to which he successfully assimilates the Marxist-Leninist method of perceiving reality and Marxist-Leninist theory.

At the same time, in acquiring personal theoretical conditioning, the personnel of our science should be active ideological fighters of the party and ideological educators and mentors of our youth and all working people. And we refer in this case not only to the social scientists but also to personalities of other branches of science -- natural and technical.

The scientific-technical revolution is a great accelerator of human progress exerting a considerable influence on all aspects of social life. The consequences of the scientific-technical revolution are being felt by all of society as a whole and each person individually. For this reason, for us communists science, just like economics, is most interesting, most important politics.

XI

The Main Thing Is the End Result!

The report of the Georgian CP Central Committee Sixth Plenum, "The Georgian Party Organization's Tasks in Concentrating Efforts on the Further Development of Science and the Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress in the Republic's Economy," is truly the fruit of collective thought.

Not only all participants in the plenum without exception but also hundreds of working people -- communists and nonparty persons who wrote in our press and sent their proposals to the Central Committee and other party and state authorities -- participated in its formation.

It is now exceptionally important that implementation of the program of work for the concentration of efforts on the development of science and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production presented in the report be put under systematic and constant supervision.

A system for implementation of the plenum's decisions must be created that represents a model of a strictly scientific, substantiated approach. It is essential to unconditionally and unreservedly provide for the introduction of the plenum's decisions in practice and in daily life, making them, as Vladimir Ilich said, "fully and truly an integral element of everyday life."

Certain proposals with respect to such a system of supervision may be expressed right now. It is essential that leaders of the republic Gosplan, State Committee for Science and Technology, Gosstroy and Academy of Sciences deliver quarterly reports on the course of implementation of the plenum's decisions while summarizing the results of fulfillment of plans for socioeconomic development are summarized at joint sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and the Council of Ministers. Similar reports of deputy ministers dealing with questions of science and new technology should be received by all ministries and departments without exception.

A certain reorganization of the activity of the Academy of Sciences, State Committee for Science and Technology, Gosplan, Gosstroy and ministries and departments, particularly in questions of the management of science and scientific-technical progress, is needed in light of the new tasks.

The ministries and departments that have jurisdiction over scientific research and planning, design and technological establishments and organizations must formulate special plans and concrete measures.

It would be advisable to make certain adjustments to the curricula of the entire system of education, training and retraining of personnel, beginning with the high school, vocational-technical education and the VUZ's and tekhnikums.

An important role in realizing the plenum's decisions should belong to the Council of Trade Unions and the republic trade union sectorial committees.

A republic review of the introduction of scientific achievements in production whose organization could be assumed by the Council of Trade Unions, Gosplan, State Committee for Science and Technology and Academy of Sciences could be an important and useful measure. This would make it possible to sum up the results of what has already been done, analyze the subject matter of scientific, planning and design developments and their fruitfulness, evaluate the efficacy of the cooperation of scientific and production collectives and outline and implement measures to increase the technical level of production.

It would also appear that the trade union sectorial committees should annually examine at their plenums questions of the fulfillment in each sector of new technology plans.

The soviets of people's deputies, the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, the republic's People's Control Committee and the mass information media should find their place in the realization of scientific-technical progress. It is essential to determine the tasks or the local soviets of each trade union and Komsomol organization and each people's control group.

The tasks ensuing from the decisions of this plenum must be examined in every primary party organization. However, there should be no impetuousness, haste or incompetence here. Communists must attentively study the report of the sixth plenum, develop current and long-term work plans concretely and purposefully and only then discuss them at party meetings, and discuss them properly, actively and with interest.

In turn, the comprehensive checks that have become a part of the work practice of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee should acquire new content. The problem of science and scientific-technical progress shouldbe in the forefront in the implementation of these checks. A fundamental turn toward problems of scientific-technical progress can be secured only if they become the paramount concern of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, if the party committee secretaries display vital interest, party-minded initiative and socialist enterprise and if the party workers become, in the very best sense, soldiers of science and soldiers of scientific-technical progress.

The Central Committee plenum believes that to achieve science's true integration with production it is essential to undertake in practice, in fact, the integration of all our party forces at all levels and in all components -- from the primary party organizations to the raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms through the Georgian CP Central Committee. The party organizations must control the rate of scientific-technical progress just as systematically and just as consistently and purposefully as the rate of growth of industrial and agricultural production.

The main organizer of the fulfillment of the plenum's decisions and the main coordinator in the concentration and focusing of efforts on the development of science and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress should be a republic coordinating council for science and scientific-technical progress.

The Central Committee believes that it should consist of party, state, trade union and Komsomol executives, prominent scientsits and specialists and that the council should be chaired by the Georgian CP Central Committee first secretary.

It must be clearly explained that it is not a question with the creation of the council of liquidating the existing system of the management of science and scientific-technical progress; it is a question of assisting its efficient functioning. There is no danger of the coordinating council substituting to any extent for state authorities, even less the Academy of Sciences and its establishments.

Working bodies of the coordinating council should be primarily the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the republic Gosplan machinery; the most active participation of the academy and all other scientific organizations is implied here.

It is proposed to create within the coordinating council working groups that will be headed by Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau members in accordance with the sectors and spheres of the economy with which they deal.

Sessions of the coordinating council as well as session of the working groups must examine only such questions as require a party and state approach and particular attention and particular concern on the part of the party and state authorities.

The coordinating council and its working groups must -- and we see this as their main purpose and main mission -- display equal concern for introduction of the achievements of science in production and for creation of the most favorable conditions for the successful development of science and basic research.

With regard for what has been said, it is essential that the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau confirm as quickly as possible the regulations governing the republic coordinating council for science and scientific-technical progress and its composition.

At the same time, the Central Committee Bureau and republic Council of Ministers should pass, following the final touches, the measures with respect to scientific-technical progress in sectors of the national economy approved by the sixth plenum as a whole.

If we are to speak of the main purpose of the proposed system for coordinating all work in the sphere of science and scientific-technical progress, it is achievement of the end result:

the end result of scientific research;

the end result of applied developments and design, technological and planning decisions; and

the end result of the introduction of scientific achievements in production, in life and in national economic practice.

Thus, it is end results that today as always and in all things we make the cornerstone and the foundation of all our future work!

Comrades!

Like any revolution, the scientific-technical revolution requires clarity of the goals and prospects for its development and an in-depth understanding of in whose name and for whose sake it is being accomplished, requires knowledge of the strategy and tactics of the revolution and requires the particular mobilization and particular togetherness of its organizers and all its participants.

Like every revolution, the scientific-technical revolution promotes its own leaders, who are to patiently and persistently and painstakingly prepare people and the broad masses for this revolution and raise them to the exploits and decisive struggle. The scientific-technical revolution demands the same heroism and courage and the same self-sacrifice as a social revolution.

We see the closest, most direct, organic connection between the social revolution and the scientific-technical revolution. We understand clearly and are fully aware that the goals set by the social revolution will be achieved more successfully the quicker and better the scientific-technical revolution is accomplished.

It is for us today perfectly clear that the high and shining goals that the Great October Socialist Revolution brought with it cannot be achieved without a genuine scientific-technical revolution.

It is the honorable mission of us, our generation and our scientists, practical workers of the national economy, communists and Komsomol members of the 1980's to create an atmosphere contributing to the rapid burgeoning and development of national science and accomplishment of the scientific-technical revolution.

We are living in an age that has become the age of the scientific-technical revolution, an age when science and technology are increasingly becoming a leading force of social development and when their impact on all aspects of society -- social, economic, political and spiritual -- is growing increasingly.

We have conquered capitalism in the political and social and moral, ethical and psychological areas. And if we take economic potential, the volume of the product being created and the scale of production, we are undoubtedly winning here in this sphere as well.

We must also conquer and necessarily will conquer capitalism in the struggle, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin demanded, for the highest labor productivity in all sectors of the economy, accomplishing the scientific-technical revolution.

Science and scientific-technical progress are becoming a most important part in the struggle of the two systems and in the struggle for peace and the realization of man's shining ideals and his hopes and aspirations.

The scientists and all working people of Soviet Georgia can have their say in the accomplishment of these global tasks.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Sixth Plenum was held on the threshold of such an important political event as the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Now, when our country is proceeding toward the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- a great holiday of the multinational Soviet people and a holiday of the indestructible friendship and fraternity of all peoples of the great Soviet Union -- all Soviet people are preparing to greet this splendid jubilee with glorious new achievements in realizing the decisions of the 26th congress of the Leninist Party.

The 26th CPSU Congress proclaimed:

The Communist Party proceeds from the fact that building a new society without science is simply inconceivable.

May the years to come be marked by an even more pronounced upward flight of the scientific creativity of the scientists of Soviet Georgia!

Let us ensure the extensive use of the achievements of science and technology in the republic's economy!

Let us concentrate our common efforts:

On the growth of the republic's scientific potential!

On the acceleration of scientific-technical progress!

On Soviet Georgia's increased contribution to all-union prosperity!

On the prosperity of our Georgian SSR!

LITHUANIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 22 JUNE

WA301400 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Information report on the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum held on 22 June]

[Text] The Sixth Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum was held on 22 June. The plenum discussed the results of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and measures for its implementation.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, delivered a report to the plenum.

Those taking part in the discussion were: V. Sneshka, first secretary of the Kaunas party Raykom; R. Dabkyavichyus, first secretary of the Panevezhskiy party Raykom; V. Sakalauskas, first secretary of the Vilnyusskiy party Gorkom; V. Sidlauskas, director of the Shilutskiy Rayon Zhemaycyu Naumestis Sovkhoz; A. Ferensas, chariman of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions; Ya. Stonkuvene, brigadeer of the Klaypedskiy Rayon Tauralaukis Vegetable Sovkhoz Greenhouse Combine; S. Gedraytis, chairman of the Alitusskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Ispolkom; A. Sapozhnikov, primary party organization secretary of the Zarasayskiy Rayon Zarasay Sovkhoz; B. Poshkus, director of the Lithuanian SSR Institute of Agricultural Economics; I. Mikhalkevich, first secretary of the Shalchininkskiy party Raykom; K. Kalnetis, tractor-combine operator of the Rokishkskiy Rayon Salos Sovkhoz; M. Grigalyunas, Lithuanian SSR minister of agriculture; I. Yanuytis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting; M. Yuncha, head of the Agricultural Administration of the Kayshyadorskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Ispolkom; A. Zorskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for the Production-Technical Supply of Agriculture; A. Savulis, chairman of the Lazdiyskiy Rayon Yaunoyi Gvardiya Kolkhoz; A. Yankauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian Union of Consumer Cooperatives; Ch. Sabanskis, first secretary of the Skuodasskiy party Raykom; V. Shumakaris, director of the Lithuanian Production Association Neris; and Yu. Bernatavichyus, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question under discussion.

N. Konyayev, responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee took part in the work of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum.

With this the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum finished its work.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8 JULY REPORTED

LD090410 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain harvesting is ending in Uzbekistan; it has been completed in Surkhandarinskaya, Andizhanskaya, Ferganskaya and Bukharskaya Oblasts and is nearly completed in Mamanganskaya Oblast. Because of the dry spring, farming grain crops has been difficult. Grain, especially on unirrigated land has not produced the expected yields. In Surkhandarinskaya Oblast irrigated land has produced an average yield of 40 quintals per hectare. In Uzbekistan as a whole, grain has been cut on almost 500,000 hectares. Corn occupies almost 300,000 hectares in the republic and quite high yields are expected; 18 specialized sovkhozes have been set up this year to grow corn. The Food Program envisages the organization of 100 new sovkhozes mainly for grain and animal husbandry. In the Kuban, harvesting work has been greatly hindered by rain. Barley has been cut on 70 percent of its area; the delay between cutting and threshing is minimal. Grain is arriving at the elevators with increased moisture content so elevator workers are also having to work harder. The kray is to produce an average yield of 35-36 quintals per hectare and sell 4.2 million tons of grain to the state.

All winter barley has been harvested in the Crimea; it is nearly completed in Odesskaya Oblast. Pea harvesting is under way in Nikolayevskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts. The main harvest, winter wheat, is to begin in a few days. Over 95,00 combines and almost 450,000 tractors will be at work. There is a particular shortage of drivers on farms of Voroshilogradskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts so workers from industrial, transport and other organizations have been sent in. In the Ukraine there has been frequent rain and, in places, very heavy rain, which has affected the major part of the republic. About 1/3 of all combines and 20,000 reapers have been adapted for harvesting stunted grain crops which cover considerable areas. The rain has flattened much of the grain; 32,000 combines and 22,000 reapers have been adapted to harvest this. About 13,000 implements for turning and drying swathes have been prepared. Equipment has been prepared for drying the grain crops which will be able to dry almost 1 million tons of grain crops per 24 hours if necessary. (0445 GMT)

The grain harvest is proceeding in bad weather conditions in Stavropolskiy Kray. Mobile pumping stations are working around the clock on flooded fields. Direct combining is being used in a number of rayons. Special machinery is being used to harvest flattened crops. Cereals and pulse crops have been cut on an area of almost 400,000 hectares, half of which have been threshed. (1000 GMT)

As in the Ukraine, the harvest of grain crops is underway on the Don. As in the Ukraine, at the moment there are torrential rains and thunderstorms throughout the oblast. Grain crops have been twisted by winds and flattened. A difficult harvest lies ahead. The most southern rayons of the oblast are now cutting wheat. Despite difficulties, good results are being obtained so far. One farm is getting excellent results by working nonstop; combine harvesters work all the time and a changeover in manpower occurs every 4 hours. The Don-1500 combine harvester is being used in test conditions in the oblast, and is giving good results. A new cultivator has been developed and will be working with powerful tractors. It will have an operating width 2-3 times greater than previous types. (1100 GMT)

AGRICULTURAL 'SPECIALISTS' ON FODDER PROCUREMENT

PM081017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Agricultural review prepared by "specialists" of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture: "The Munificent Meadow"]

[Excerpts] Today one of the most important preoccupations in the countryside is to tend the crops. And the farmers of the Central Asian republics, southern Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan are harvesting the grain. The flurry of activity on the fodder lands has increased.

Special attention is paid in the USSR Food Program to increasing the output of livestock products and creating a stable and balanced fodder base on every farm. Hayfields and pasture land are a rich source of fodder. They occupy hundreds of millions of hectares, or almost 60 percent of agricultural land, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Now the busy haymaking time has arrived.

The farms of all the union republics are carrying out the fodder harvest. In many regions the hay is being procured by the baling and artificial ventiliation method, and chemical preservatives and additives are being used more widely than in previous years when laying in cured hay and silage.

The machine operators of Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Rostovskaya, Krymskaya, Kharkovskaya and many other oblasts, which managed to lay in a larger stock of coarse fodder than last season, are setting an example of shock labor.

A distinguishing feature of the current season is the mass utilization of industrial methods of fodder harvesting. Everywhere units for the production of grass meal, granules and pellets are in operation. The fodder procurement complex built on the Lithuanian Viltis Kolkhoz has started production. The continuous-flow method of work, deeper specialization and production concentration enable this powerful plant to produce granuales, pellets, mixed feed and moist mixtures, to achieve good end results. The fodder procurement process is functioning well at other enterprises too, where industrial methods have been assimulated. This cannot be said of certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast, on which almost half the units for preparing grass meal and granules were still unrepaired when summer began. Because of various breakdowns, many mowing and chopping machines are not working in Novosibirskaya and Permskaya Oblasts.

The rural workers are also being let down by their partners. The Neris production association (Vilnyus), for example, fell behind in the dispatch of units for the preparation of grass meal by some 112 units in a 5-month period, the Gomel agricultural machine building plant failed to dispatch 792 silage harvesting combines and the Belotserkovskiy agricultural machine building plant failed to dispatch considerable number of mowing and chopping machines.

Fodder procurement is in full swing. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 14 June sown and natural grasses had been cut on 10.3 million hectares, and 4.6 million tons of hay, almost 800,000 tons of grass meal and 9.3 million tons of cured hay had been laid in on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Summer passes quickly. The errors of past years, when over half the hayfields were cut late, must not be repeated. Certain farm leaders, for example, in Kaluzhskaya, Vologodskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts, are even now biding their time hoping that there will be more green matter. This practice is, to put it bluntly, fallacious. With such an approach, not only is the nutritive value of the grass lost but also its regrowth after cutting is delayed.

In order to spread the optimal time limits for haymaking, farms are creating grass stands that mature at different times. It is thought that this is the correct approach to the matter, since it enables the yield of full-value fodder to be considerably increased. Estimates show that if all farms keep to the optimum time limits for procuring grasses, then stocks can be almost tripled simply on account of their nutritive value being preserved. This is why it is so important to organize monitoring everywhere of the timely harvesting of meadows and of the laying in of grasses for storage. In this respect, the experience of Moskovskya Oblast farms deserves attention. Here, with the help of express laboratories, the quality of the green matter is determined and a preliminary appraisal of the fodder is carried out. The results obtained are used to adjust the methods used for obtaining grass meal, hay and cured hay.

The meadow must not be neglected after it has been harvested. In order to obtain a good aftermath, watering and top dressing of hayfields must be carried out promptly. Only then can a good return be expected from them.

Special attention is now due to pasture lands as a source of the cheapest fodder, abundant milk and high livestock weight gains. On many farms this year livestock has been transferred to the meadows later than usual. This, of course, has created certain difficulties. In the prevailing conditions stable growth of production output is being achieved by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which have thought out the organization of the summer work down to the small details. This is precisely the way, for example, that the Tula experimental agricultural station has acted. Here, with the help of "electronic herdsmen" they have introduced a rotational grazing system for pasturing livestock and organized the careful tending of meadows. As a result, they have begun to obtain 15 kg of milk per day from the cows and it is planned to increase the annual productivity to 4,500-5,000 kg.

With the experience of the best collectives being used as a guide, the meadows must be skillfully exploited everywhere and concern must be displayed to improve their fertility. Sluggishness in carrying out work, and especially "economizing" on mineral fertilizers and water inevitably results in a reduction in product yield. There are over 19 million hectares of improved hayfields and pastures in the country. Many more millions will be added to them in the current 5-year plan period. Simply by employing fertilizer and making correct use of such lands, tens of millions of tons of extra fodder units may be obtained.

It is very important that pastures, as indeed all fodder lands, have someone permanently in charge -- mechanized links or teams with a vested interest in achieving the highest possible results on livestock units. The winners will be the collectives where labor remuneration will be directly dependent on herd productivity, and on the amount and quality of the products produced and sold to the state. It is precisely toward this sort of approach to matters that the Food Program orients us.

Competition for improving field and livestock unit productivity is being mounted on an increasingly wide scale in the countryside. To obtain more meat, milk and other livestock products and to lay in adequate high-quality fodder -- this is what the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum calls upon the rural workers to do.

MINISTER URGES BETTER FOOD PROCESSING, STORAGE

PM080931 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESAKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 1 July carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article entitled "The Sector Is Being Tested" by USSR Fruit and Vegetable Farming Minister N. Kozlov. Kozlov stresses the importance of improving the processing and storage of food and calls for greater "modernization and retooling" in the sector to increase the output of certain items, particularly fruit and vegetable preserves. Kozlov calls for greater efforts from the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food industry and Household Appliances in improving quantity and quality of production.

END OF FICHE